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**В.П. Подвойский / V.P. Podvoysky**

E-mail: **9036167488@mail.ru**

Литературный редактор / Literary Editor:

**О.В. Стукалова / O.V. Stukalova**

E-mail: **chif599@gmail.com**

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member of the International Academy of Science Teacher Education

**Additions and corrections to the new Catalogue of Palaearctic  
Cerambycidae (Coleoptera) edited by I. Löbl and A. Smetana,  
2010. Part. VIII.**

**M.L. Danilevsky**

A.N. Severtzov Institute of Ecology and Evolution, Russian Academy of Sciences,  
Leninsky prospect 33, Moscow 119071 Russia;  
e-mail: danilevskym@rambler.ru, danilevsky@cerambycidae.net

**Key words:** Cerambycidae, taxonomy, Palaearctic Region, new rank, new combinations, new records.

**Abstract:** Misprints, wrong combinations, wrong geographical records, wrong references, wrong status of certain names, wrong synonyms, wrong authorships and dates of certain names, wrong spellings of several names and so on are fixed. Sometimes unavailable names were published as available. Missing names, geographical data and references are added. Several new geographical records are included. *Cortodera pumila tournieri* Pic, 1895d, **stat. n.** is upgraded to a subspecies rank; the taxon is distributed in Georgia, Armenia and Turkey.

Eighth part of additions and corrections to the Cerambycidae Catalogue (Löbl & A. Smetana, 2010) continues seven parts published before (Danilevsky, 2010, 2011, 2012a, 2012b, 2012c, 2012d, 2013b). Next parts are being prepared now for publication. All parts include more than 1000 corrections, as well as many new geographical records and several new names, which are all (without new names) shown in <http://www.cerambycidae.net/catalog.html> together with acceptable corrections published by A. I. Miroshnikov (2011a, 2011b, 2011c, 2011d, 2013b), I. Löbl & A. Smetana (2011), D.G. Kasatkin & A. I. Miroshnikov (2011), H. Özdikmen (2011). The WEB information is updated each two months in [www.cerambycidae.net](http://www.cerambycidae.net)

The references to the present article include only the publications absent in the references to the Catalogue (Löbl & A. Smetana, 2010). The references inside the text of the present article to the publications included in the references to the Catalogue have same letters after the number of the year as in the Catalogue.

Abbreviations of collections:  
MD – author's collection



ZMM – Zoological Museum of Moscow University

**1. page 85**

PRINTED:

*gracilis gracilis* Blessig, 1872: 168 (*Apheles*) A: ANH FE HEI HUB  
JA JIL JIX LIA NC SC ZHE

*japonica* Bates, 1873: 155

*gracilis yakushimana* Yokoyama, 1966: 54 A: JA (Yaku-shima)

MUST BE:

*gracilis* Blessig, 1872: 168 (*Apheles*) A: FE HEI JIL LIA NC SC

*japonica japonica* Bates, 1873: 155 A: FE JA

*japonica yakushimana* Yokoyama, 1966: 54 A: JA (Yaku-shima)

NOTE:

*Distenia gracilis* Blessig, 1872 (**mainland and Sakhalin**) and *Distenia japonica* Bates, 1873 (**Kunashir, Shikotan and Japan**) are different vicariant species, very easy distinguished by narrow scapus in *D. japonica*. *D. gracilis* develops underground on healthy roots of living *Chosenia* (personal observation in Kedrovaya Pad) and on *Alnus*, but *D. japonica* lives under old dead bark of many different trees (personal observation on Kunashir), often together with *Eutetrappa*. The different species rank was proposed by Danilevsky (2012d) and supported (with detail analyses of distinguishing characters) by Bi & Lin (2013). According to Bi & Lin (2013) the distribution of *Distenia gracilis* in China is limited by: Heilongjiang, Jilin, Liaoning.

**2. page 88**

PRINTED:

*nepalensis* Hayashi, 1979: 83 (*Megopis*) A: BT NP SD

MUST BE:

*nepalensis* Hayashi, 1979: 83 (*Megopis*) A: BT NP SD XIZ

NOTE:

See: Drumont & Lin (2013).

**3. page 89**

PRINTED:

*relictus* Semenov, 1899c: 563 A: FE HEI JIL NC SC SHA SHX

MUST BE:

*relictus* Semenov, 1899c: 563 A: FE HEB HEI JIL LIA NC SC

SHA SHX

NOTE:

See: Kuprin & Bezborodov (2012).

**4. page 91**

PRINTED:

**subgenus** *Cyrtognathus* Faldermann, 1835c: 431 type species  
*Prionus paradoxus* Faldermann, 1833

MUST BE:

**subgenus** *Cyrtognathus* Dejean, 1835: 316 type species *Prionus paradoxus* Faldermann, 1833

NOTE:

According to Bousquet & Bouchard (2013): *Cyrtognathus* was proposed the same year by both Dejean (1835: 316) and Faldermann (1835: 431). Dejean's name has priority. *Cyrtognathus* was regarded as genus name.

**5. page 97**

PRINTED:

*reyi* Heyden, 1889a: 203 (*Leptura*) [RN] E: AU BY CT CZ EN FI  
FR GE HU IT LA LS LT NR NT PL RO SK SP ST SV SZ UK

MUST BE:

*reyi* Heyden, 1889a: 203 (*Leptura*) [RN] E: AU BY CT CZ EN FI  
FR GE HU IT LA LS LT NR NT PL RO SK SP ST SV SZ UK A:  
KZ

NOTE:

See: Shapovalov (2012).

**6. page 100**

PRINTED:

**genus** *Grammoptera* Audinet-Serville, 1835b: 215 type species  
*Leptura praeusta* Fabricius, 1787 (= *Leptura ustulata* Schaller, 1783)

**subgenus** *Grammoptera* Audinet-Serville, 1835b: 215 type species  
*Leptura praeusta* Fabricius, 1787 (= *Leptura ustulata* Schaller, 1783)

MUST BE:

**genus** *Grammoptera* Dejean, 1835: 356 type species *Leptura praeusta* Fabricius, 1787 (= *Leptura ustulata* Schaller, 1783)

**subgenus** *Grammoptera* Dejean, 1835: 356 type species *Leptura*



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*praeusta* Fabricius, 1787 (= *Leptura ustulata* Schaller, 1783)

NOTE:

According to Bousquet & Bouchard (2013): the name *Grammoptera* was proposed the same year by both Dejean (1835: 356) and Audinet-Serville (1835: 215). Dejean's name has priority.

**7. page 102**

NEW RECORD:

*Ischnostrangalis manipurensis* (Gahan, 1906:) described from India as *Leptura* was recorded for Yunnan (Ohbayashi & Lin, 2013).

**8. page 103**

PRINTED:

*matsushitai* Heyrovský, 1934a: 75 [RN]

MUST BE:

*matsushitai* Heyrovský, 1934a: 75 (*Strangalia*) [RN]

NOTE:

*Strangalia aethiops* ab. *matsushitai* Heyrovský, 1934a was proposed as a replacement name for *Strangalia coreana* Matsushita, 1933 - not *Leptura* (*Strangalia*) *maindroni* var. *coreana* Pic, 1907d. The name proposed as aberration could be regarded as unavailable – just as in the case with *Pseudosieversia rufa* ab. *matshushitai* Tamanuki, 1943, which is omitted in the Catalogue.

**9. page 104**

PRINTED:

*formosomontana* Kano, 1933a: 268 (*Strangalia*) A: TAI

*masegakii* Kano, 1933a: 269 (*Strangalia*)

MUST BE:

*formosomontana* Kano, 1933a: 268 (*Strangalia*) A: TAI

...

*masegakii* Kano, 1933a: 269 (*Strangalia*) A: TAI

NOTE:

See: Ohbayashi & Chou (2013).

**10. page 105**

PRINTED:

mushana Tamanuki, 1939: 144 (*Strangalia*) A: TAI

...

*tattakana* Kano, 1933a: 266 (*Strangalia*) A: TAI

*horishana* Matsushita, 1933b: 214

MUST BE:

*tattakana* Kano, 1933a: 266 (*Strangalia*) A: TAI

*horishana* Matsushita, 1933b: 214

*mushana* Tamanuki, 1939: 144 (*Strangalia*)

NOTE:

See: Ohbayashi & Chou (2013).

**11. page 108**

PRINTED:

*fauconneti* Pic, 1916: 4 (*Leptura*)

...

*martialis* Pic, 1916: 4 (*Leptura*)

NOTE:

The names *Leptura* (*Pachytodes*) *cerambyciformis* var. *fauconneti* Pic, 1916: 4 («Saône-et-Loire») and *Leptura* (*Pachytodes*) *cerambyciformis* var. *martialis* Pic, 1916: 4 («Saône-et-Loire») were proposed for one population and so unavailable.

**12. page 109**

PRINTED:

*longipes* Gebler, 1832: 67 (*Pachyta*) A: ES FE MG NC NE NO SC

*amurianus* Pic, 1902f: 19

*bodoi* Pic, 1914c: 5

*nigrosuturalis* Pic, 1917g: 3 (*Leptura*)

*octoguttatus* Pic, 1914c: 5

MUST BE:

*longipes* Gebler, 1832: 67 (*Pachyta*) A: ES FE MG NC NE NO SC

*amurianus* Pic, 1902f: 19

*bodoi* Pic, 1914c: 5 (*Leptura*)

*guttulatus* Motschulsky, 1875: 141 (*Pachyta*)

*nigrosuturalis* Pic, 1917g: 3 (*Leptura*)

*octoguttatus* Pic, 1914c: 5 (*Leptura*)

**13. page 112**

PRINTED:

*inermis* J. Daniel & K. Daniel, 1898: 74 (*Strangalia*) E: AB A: IN  
TM

MUST BE:

*inermis* K. Daniel & J. Daniel, 1898: 74 (*Strangalia*) E: AB A: AF  
IN TM

NOTE:

*Rutpela inermis* (K. Daniel & J. Daniel, 1898) was recorded  
for Afghanistan (Herat) by Heyrovský (1971).

**14. page 113**

NEW RECORD:

**genus *Saligranta* Chou et Ohbayashi, 2011: 9 [RN] type species**  
*Pseudostrangalia puyuma* Chou et Ohbayashi, 2010

*Pseudostrangalia* Chou et Ohbayashi, 2010: 368 [HN] type species  
*Pseudostrangalia puyuma* Chou et Ohbayashi, 2010

*svihlai* Holzschuh, 1989b: 368 (*Strangalia*) A: GUX **ORR**

NOTE:

*Saligranta svihlai* (Holzschuh, 1989b) described from  
Vietnam was recorded for Guangxi (Yang, Vives & Huang, 2013).

**15. page 114**

PRINTED:

*cordigera anojaensis* Sláma, 1982: 207 E: GR (Kříti) A: TR

MUST BE:

*cordigera anojaensis* Sláma, 1982: 207 (*Brachyleptura*) E: GR  
(Kříti) A: TR

**16. page 116**

PRINTED:

*tesserula* Charpentier, 1825: 227 (*Leptura*) E: AB AR BU GG GR  
HU PL RO SK ST UK YU A: TR

*abchasica* Rost, 1893: 344 (*Leptura*)

*bisignata* Ménétériés, 1832: 232 (*Leptura*)

*impunctata* Heyden, 1877b: 420 (*Leptura*)

MUST BE:

*tesserula* Charpentier, 1825: 227 (*Leptura*) E: AB AR BU GG GR



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HU PL RO SK ST UK YU A: TR

*abchasica* Rost, 1893: 344 (*Leptura*)

*bisignata* Ménétriés, 1832: 232 (*Leptura*)

*bisignata* Faldermann, 1837: 313 (*Leptura*) [HN]

*dejeani* Ganglbauer, 1889: 469 (*Leptura*) [RN]

*impunctata* Heyden, 1877b: 420 (*Leptura*)

NOTE:

*Leptura bisignata* Faldermann, 1837 was proposed as “*Leptura bi-signata* Dejean”, so it was a validation of *Leptura bisignata* Dejean, 1835: 356 (“Hungaria”) [not available].

**17. page 116**

PRINTED:

**genus *Strangalia* Audinet-Serville, 1835b: 220** type species  
*Leptura luteicornis* Fabricius, 1775

MUST BE:

**genus *Strangalia* Dejean, 1835: 355** type species *Leptura luteicornis* Fabricius, 1775

NOTE:

According to Bousquet & Bouchard (2013): the name *Strangalia* was proposed the same year by both Dejean (1835: 355) and Audinet-Serville (1835: 220). Dejean’s name has priority.

**18. page 119**

MISSING NAME:

*Toxotus cursor* var. *verneulii* Mulsant, 1839: 233.

**19. page 120**

PRINTED:

*mannerheimi* Motschulsky, 1860b: 148 (*Evodinus*)

MUST BE:

*mannerheimii* Motschulsky, 1860b: 148 (*Evodinus*)

**20. page 123**

PRINTED:

*pallidipes komarovi* Danilevsky, 1996c: 63 A: KZ

*pallidipes pallidipes* Pic, 1898g: 49 E: ST A: KZ

*ruthena* Plavilstshikov, 1936: 286

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*pallidipes rossica* Danilevsky, 2001b: 7 E: UK ST  
*pallidipes turgaica* Danilevsky, 2001b: 9 E: CT A: KZ  
MUST BE:  
*tibialis ruthena* Plavilstshikov, 1936: 286 E: ST A: KZ  
*tibialis rossica* Danilevsky, 2001b: 7 E: UK ST  
*tibialis tibialis* Marseul, 1876: cii (*Judolia*) E: ST  
*pallidipes* Pic, 1898g: 49  
*komarovi* Danilevsky, 1996c: 63 A: KZ  
*turgaica* Danilevsky, 2001b: 9 E: A: KZ

NOTE:

The taxonomy of the group was revised (Danilevsky, 2013).

**21. page 123**

PRINTED:

*pumila crataegi* Holzschuh, 1986a: 121 A: IN  
*pumila pumila* Ganglbauer, 1882: 710 E: AB AR GG ST A: TR  
*caucasica* Pic, 1898k: 79  
*nigripennis* Pic, 1898g: 49  
*tournieri* Pic, 1895d: 75

MUST BE:

*pumila crataegi* Holzschuh, 1986a: 121 A: IN  
*pumila pumila* Ganglbauer, 1882: 710 E: AB GG ST  
*caucasica* Pic, 1898k: 79  
*nigripennis* Pic, 1898g: 49  
*pumila tournieri* Pic, 1895d: 75 E: AR GG A: TR

NOTE:

*Cortodera pumila tournieri* Pic, 1895d, **stat. n.** was described as a species from “Persath” (Georgia, Persati, about 20km southwards Kutaisi, 42°05’N, 42°48’E). It differs from the nominative subspecies distributed along North Caucasus by longer body, longer and denser pronotal pubescence (see “Gallery” in [www.cerambycidae.net](http://www.cerambycidae.net)). The taxon is very numerous in south Georgia (Bakhmaro, Borzhomi, Bakuriani, Tana river), very rare in Armenia (Dilizhan environs), in Turkey known from Kars and Artvin (author’s collection), but must be distributed much wider as the species was recorded westwards to Bolu.

**22. page 126**

PRINTED:

*virginea kozhevnikovi* Plavilstshikov, 1915c: 105 (*Gaurotes*) A: FE  
HEI JIL NC SC

*komensis* Tamanuki, 1938b: 167 (*Gaurotes*)

*nigriventris* Jureček, 1921: 25 (*Gaurotes*)

*nigriventris* Tamanuki, 1938b: 167 (*Gaurotes*) [HN]

*virginea virginea* Linnaeus, 1758: 398 (*Leptura*) E: AL AU BH BU  
BY CR CT CZ EN FI FR GE GR HU IT LA LS LT MD NR NT PL  
RO SK SL SV SZ ST UK YU

MUST BE:

*virginea komensis* Tamanuki, 1938b: 167 (*Gaurotes*) A: HEI JIL  
NC SC

*coreana* Tamanuki, 1939: 101 (*Gaurotes*)

*nigriventris* Tamanuki, 1938b: 167 (*Gaurotes*) [HN]

*virginea kozhevnikovi* Plavilstshikov, 1915c: 105 (*Gaurotes*) A: FE  
HEI JIL

*nigriventris* Jureček, 1921: 25 (*Gaurotes*)

*sibirica* Podaný, 1962: 236 (*Gaurotes*)

*virginea virginea* Linnaeus, 1758: 398 (*Leptura*) E: AL AU BE BH  
BU BY CR CT CZ EN FI FR GE GR HU IT LA LS LT MC MD  
ME NR NT PL RO SB SK SL SV SZ ST UK YU A: WS

NOTE:

*Carilia virginea komensis* Tamanuki, 1938b was proposed  
for Korean Peninsula and neighbour regions of China by Danilevsky  
& Oh (2013).

*Gaurotes* (s. str.) *kozhevnikovi* f. *coreana* Tamanuki, 1939  
was proposed for specimens from Korea without exact geographical  
data. The reference to that publication by Tamanuki (1939) absent in  
the Catalogue.

*Carilia virginea virginea* is widely distributed in West  
Siberia. Only specimens with black thorax are known from Tobolsk  
environs. Mixed populations with about equal number of specimens  
with black and red pronotum are known from Tomsk environs.

**23. page 134**

MISSING NAME (as a synonym of *Stenocorus meridianus*):

*sericeus* Olivier, 1795: 20

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NOTE:

*Stenocorus sericeus* Olivier, 1795: 20 (“Il se trouve en France”) was described from France.

**24. page 144, 145**

PRINTED (p. 145 as *Oligoeniolus*):

*annulicornis* Pic, 1933f: 6 A: SCH

MUST BE (p. 144 as *Anaglyptus*):

*annulicornis* Pic, 1933f: 6 (*Oligoeniolus*) A: SCH

NOTE:

See: Miroshnikov (2013a)

**25. page 146**

NEW RECORDS:

*Aphrodisium niisatoi* Vives & Bentanachs, 2007: 635 A: YUN

**ORR**

is recorded for Yunnan and

*Aphrodisium tricoloripes* Pic, 1925: 18 A: GUI YUN **ORR**

is recorded for Yunnan and Guizhou by Vives & Lin (2013).

**26. page 147**

NEW RECORD:

*Chelidonium violaceimembris* Gressitt & Rondon, 1970: 151 A:

HAI YUN **ORR**

is recorded for Yunnan and Hainan by Vives & Lin (2013).

**27. page 148**

NEW RECORDS:

*Chloridolum* (s. str.) *grossepunctatum* Gressitt & Rondon

1970: 170 A: YUN **ORR**

*Chloridolum* (s. str.) *semipunctatum* Gressitt & Rondon 1970: 171 A:

YUN **ORR**

are recorded for Yunnan Vives & Lin (2013).

**28. page 149**

NEW RECORD:

*Embrikstrandia vivesi* Bentanachs, 2005: 2-3 A: YUN **ORR**

is recorded for Yunnan by Vives & Lin (2013).

**29. page 149**

NEW RECORD:

**genus *Laosaphrodisium* Bentanachs, 2012: 71** type species  
*Leontium optimum* Bates, 1879

*subplicatum* Pic, 1937a: 11 (*Chelidonium*) A: GUI [?] YUN **ORR**

NOTE:

See: Bentanachs (2012) and Vives & Lin (2013).

**30. page 150**

PRINTED:

*testaceipennis* Pic, 1922a: 8 A: CH

NOTE:

According to Bentanachs & Juhel (2008), *Polyzonus testaceipennis* Pic, 1922 is an African species with the valid name: *Promeces (Metameces) testaceipennis* (Pic, 1922). According to Bentanachs & Juhel (2009), the valid name is *Promeces testaceipennis* (Aurivillius, 1915).

**31. page 151**

PRINTED:

*aeneum aeneum* DeGeer, 1775: 89 (*Cerambyx*) E: AL AU BE BH  
BU BY CR CT CZ EN FI FR GE GR HU IT LA LS LT NL NR NT  
PL RO SK SL ST SV SZ UK YU A: ES FE HEI JA MG TR WS

MUST BE:

*aeneum aeneum* DeGeer, 1775: 89 (*Cerambyx*) E: AL AU BE BH  
BU BY CR CT CZ EN FI FR GE GR HU IT LA LS LT NL NR NT  
PL RO SK SL ST SV SZ UK YU A: ES FE HEI JA KZ MG TR WS

NOTE:

See: Shapovalov (2012).

**32. page 152**

PRINTED:

*flavas* Z. Wang, 2003: 394 [alternative spelling]

*flavum* Z. Wang, 2003: 203

MUST BE:

*flavum* Z. Wang, 2003: 203

NOTE:

See: Miroshnikov, 2013: 22.

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**33. page 152**

PRINTED:

*zemlinae* Plavilstshikov & Anufriev, 1964: 1565 A: FE

MUST BE:

*zemlinae* Plavilstshikov & Anufriev, 1964: 1565 A: FE HEI NC SC

NOTE:

*Phymatodes (Phymatodellus) zemlinae* was recorded for South Korea (Lim et al., 2013). It was also known from China (Heilongjiang).

**34. page 153**

PRINTED:

[as *Poecilium*]

*jiangi* Z. Wang & Zheng, 2003: 207, 395 (*Phymatodes*) A: JIL

MUST BE:

[as *Phymatodes (Phymatodellus)*]

*jiangi* Z. Wang & Zheng, 2003: 207, 395 A: JIL SC

NOTE:

*Phymatodes (Phymatodellus) jiangi* Z. Wang & Zheng, 2003 was recorded (Lim et al., 2013) for South Korea.

**35. page 154**

PRINTED:

[as *Poecilium*]

*murzini* Danilevsky, 1993d: 113 (*Phymatodes*) A: NC

MUST BE:

[as *Phymatodes (Phymatodellus)*]

*murzini* Danilevsky, 1993d: 113 A: NC SC

NOTE:

*Phymatodes (Phymatodellus) murzini* Danilevsky, 1993d was recorded (Lim et al., 2013) for South Korea.

**36. page 156**

PRINTED:

*undatus* Linnaeus, 1758: 396 (*Cerambyx*) E: AU BH BU BY CT CZ  
EN FI FR HU IT LA LS LT NR NT PL RO SK SL ST SV SZ UK  
YU A: ES FE MG NE NMO WS XIN

MUST BE:



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*undatus* Linnaeus, 1758: 396 (*Cerambyx*) E: AU BH BU BY CT CZ  
EN FI FR GE HU IT LA LS LT NR NT PL RO SK SL ST SV SZ  
UK YU A: ES FE MG NE NMO WS XIN

NOTE:

*Semanotus undatus* was recorded for Germany by Bense  
(1995), Köhler (2011).

**37. page 178**

PRINTED:

*gracilipes* Faldermann, 1835c: 436 (*Clytus*) E: BY CT NT PL A:  
BEI ES FE HEI JIL KZ MG NC SC WS

MUST BE:

*gracilipes* Faldermann, 1835c: 436 (*Clytus*) E: BY CT ?LT NT PL  
?RO ST ?UK A: BEI ES FE HEI JIL KZ MG NC SC WS

NOTE:

*Rhaphuma gracilipes* [as *Chlorophorus*] was recorded for  
Tellerman Forest in Voronezh Region (Lindeman, 1963).

The species was recorded for “Bukovina“ by Heyden et al. (1906:  
519), that was accepted by Gutowski (1992: 82) as a record for “SW  
Ukraine”, but could be connected with Romania as well (Kurzawa,  
2012: 67). The species was also recorded for Lithuania by Gutowski  
(1992: 82) and Kurzawa (2012: 66) on the base of a single specimen  
from E. Wróblewski collection (Kraków).

**38. page 196**

PRINTED:

*altajensis allrina* Z. Wang, 2003: 394 A: HEI

*altajensis altajensis* Laxmann, 1770: 597 (*Leptura*) A: CH KZ WS

*affinis* Motschulsky, 1853: 79 (*Anoplistes*)

*basilaris* Pic, 1906b: 10 (*Anoplistes*)

*sellatus* Germar, 1824: 498 (*Cerambyx*)

*altajensis coreanus* Okamoto, 1924: 191 (*Anoplistes*) A: ES FE HEI  
LIA MG NC SC

*album* Z. Wang, 2003: 160, 394

*ausinia* Z. Wang, 2003: 160

*ussuricus* Tsherepanov, 1975d: 123

MUST BE:

*altajensis altajensis* Laxmann, 1770: 597 (*Leptura*) A: CH KZ WS

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*affinis* Motschulsky, 1853: 79 (*Anoplites*)

*basilaris* Pic, 1906b: 10 (*Anoplites*)

*sellatus* Germar, 1824: 498 (*Cerambyx*)

*altajensis coreanus* Okamoto, 1924: 191 (*Anoplites*) A: ES FE HEI  
LIA MG NC SC

*album* Z. Wang, 2003: 160, 394

*ausinia* Z. Wang, 2003: 160

*ussuricus* Tsherepanov, 1975d: 123

NOTE:

The name „*allrina*“ of the Catalogue was the misspelling of the original name „*allrinia*“. The original name „*allrinia*“ was the misspelling of the original name „*ausinia*“, and so unavailable. See also Miroshnikov (2013: 22), who published synonyms: „*A. altajensis ausinia* = *A. altajensis alrinia* («*A. altajensis alrina*)»“. The name „*alrina*“ by Miroshnikov (2013) was the misspelling of the Catalog's name „*allrina*“ – both unavailable.

**39. page 197**

PRINTED:

**genus *Brototycha* Pascoe, 1867a: 317** type species *Brototycha adamsii* Pascoe, 1867

*adamsii* Pascoe, 1867a: 318 A: ZHE

MUST BE:

**genus *Brototycha* Pascoe, 1867a: 317** type species *Brototycha adamsii* Pascoe, 1867

*adamsii* Pascoe, 1867a: 318 A: KO

NOTE:

According to Vives (2013) the type locality of *Brototycha adamsii* Pascoe, 1867 described after a single female was „*Chosan (Japanese Sea), Korea.*“ and not „*Chekiang (Chusan Is.)*“, as it was accepted by Gressitt (1951). Not a single specimen was collected after original description.

Probably the holotype is just a specimen of *Amarysius sanguinipennis* (Blessig, 1872).

**40. pages 199 and 200**

PRINTED:

(p. 199 as *Purpuricenus*)

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*schaiblei* Nonfried, 1892a: 92 (*Sternoplistes*) A: CE SE SW  
AND (p. 200)

**genus *Erythrur* A. White, 1853: 142** type species *Erythrur*  
*championi* A. White, 1853

*Disidaema* J. Thomson, 1860: 142 type species *Erythrur fortunei*  
A. White, 1853

*Pseudoleptura* J. Thomson, 1860: 142 [RN] type species *Erythrur*  
*championi* A. White, 1853

*angustatus* Pic, 1916h: 19 A: GUA

*apicalis* Pic, 1922b: 25 A: GUA GUX **ORR**

*atripennis* Pic, 1926g: 143

*bicolor* Westwood, 1848: 60 (*Saperda*) A: BT JIA SD **ORR**

*biimpressus* Pic, 1943c: 5 A: CH

*blairi* Gressitt, 1939a: 33 A: FUJ GUA GUI GUX HAI HEN HUB  
HUN JIA NE SHA TAI YUN ZHE

*championi* A. White, 1853: 142 (*Erythrur*) A: FUJ GUA GUI GUX  
HAI HEN HKG HUB HUN JIX SCH TAI YUN ZHE **ORR**

*lineatus* Pic, 1916h: 12

*coccineus* Gahan, 1906a: 231 (*Erythrur*) A: FUJ NP "North India"  
**ORR**

*congruus* Pascoe, 1863a: 51 A: GUA HKG HUB JIA TAI

*formosanus* Bates, 1866: 350 A: TAI

*fortunei* A. White, 1853: 142 (*Erythrur*) A: FUJ GUA GUI GUX  
HEB HEN HKG HUB HUN JIA JIX SCH SHA TAI YUN ZHE

*bijunctus* Pic, 1943c: 5

*multiplicatus* Pic, 1943c: 5

*lineatus* Pic, 1943c: 4 A: CH

*multimaculatus* Pic, 1916h: 19 A: GUA SCH

*rotundicollis* Gahan, 1902: 275 (*Erythrur*) A: YUN **ORR**

*rubriceps* Pic, 1916h: 12 A: FUJ HEN HUB NE SCH YUN

*quadrinaculatus* Pic, 1943c: 4 A: CH

*quadrisignatus* Pic, 1943c: 4 A: CH

*suturellus* Holzschuh, 1984a: 150 A: NP SD

*taiwanicus* Heyrovský, 1952: 71 (*Erythrur*) A: TAI

*westwoodi* A. White, 1853: 143 (*Erythrur*) A: NP "Himalaya"

MUST BE:

**genus *Erythrur* A. White, 1853: 142** type species *Erythrur*  
*championi* A. White, 1853

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*Disidaema* J. Thomson, 1860: 142 type species *Erythrur fortunei*  
A. White, 1853

*Pseudoleptura* J. Thomson, 1860: 142 [RN] type species *Erythrur*  
*championi* A. White, 1853

*angustatus* Pic, 1916h: 19 A: GUA

*apicalis* Pic, 1922b: 25 A: GUA GUX **ORR**

*atripennis* Pic, 1926g: 143

*bicolor* Westwood, 1848: 60 (*Saperda*) A: BT JIA SD **ORR**

*biimpressus* Pic, 1943c: 5 A: CH

*blairi* Gressitt, 1939a: 33 A: FUJ GUA GUI GUX HAI HEN HUB  
HUN JIA NE SHA TAI YUN ZHE

*championi* A. White, 1853: 142 A: CE FUJ GUA GUI GUX HAI  
HEN HKG HUB HUN JIX SCH SE SW TAI YUN ZHE **ORR**

*lineatus* Pic, 1916h: 12

*schaiblei* Nonfried, 1892a: 92 (*Sternoplistes*)

*coccineus* Gahan, 1906a: 231 A: FUJ NP "North India" **ORR**

*congruus* Pascoe, 1863a: 51 A: GUA HKG HUB JIA TAI

*formosanus* Bates, 1866: 350 A: TAI

*fortunei* A. White, 1853: 142 A: FUJ GUA GUI GUX HEB HEN  
HKG HUB HUN JIA JIX SCH SHA TAI YUN ZHE

*bijunctus* Pic, 1943c: 5

*multiplicatus* Pic, 1943c: 5

*lineatus* Pic, 1943c: 4 A: CH

*multimaculatus* Pic, 1916h: 19 A: GUA SCH

*rotundicollis* Gahan, 1902: 275 A: YUN **ORR**

*rubriceps* Pic, 1916h: 12 A: FUJ HEN HUB NE SCH YUN

*quadrimaculatus* Pic, 1943c: 4 A: CH

*quadrisignatus* Pic, 1943c: 4 A: CH

*suturellus* Holzschuh, 1984a: 150 A: NP SD

*taiwanicus* Heyrovský, 1952: 71 A: TAI

*westwoodi* A. White, 1853: 143 A: NP "Himalaya"

NOTE:

According to Vives (2013): *Erythrur championi* (White, 1853) =  
*Sternoplistes schaiblei* Nonfried, 1892.

**41. page 199**

PRINTED:

*rubripennis* Pu, 1991b: 248, 251 A: GUI

MUST BE:

*rubripennis* Pu, 1991b: 248, 251 A: GUI ORR

NOTE:

*Parabunothonax rubripennis* was recorded (Vives, 2013) for Laos, Vietnam and Myanmar

**42. page 246**

PRINTED:

divisum *bleusei* Pic, 1899d: 300 E: GR

*diversejunctum* Pic, 1907j: 179

*rhodicum* Depoli, 1924: 43

divisum *dissimile* Ganglbauer, 1884: 458 E: TR

divisum *divisum* Germar, 1839: 15 A: TR

*bonyi* Pic, 1942b: 1

catenatum Waltl, 1838: 469

*dorsale* Pic, 1907j: 179

*mancum* Gistel, 1848: 431

*smyrnanum* Breuning, 1946: 106

*smyrnense* Pic, 1917a: 10

*sparsedivisum* Pic, 1911h: 185

*suboblitteratum* T. Pic, 1899: 351

*thebesianum* Pic, 1942a: 1

*uninterruptum* T. Pic, 1899: 351

divisum *intercisum* Kraatz, 1873a: 66 A: TR

divisum *loratum* J. Thomson, 1867: 123 A: TR

divisum *mytilinense* Kraatz, 1873a: 66 E: GR

*latevittatum* Kraatz, 1873a: 66

divisum *oedemischense* Heyrovský, 1932: 104 A: TR

*divisum subdivisum* Breuning, 1955d: 263 A: TR

MUST BE:

catenatum *bleusei* Pic, 1899d: 300 E: GR

*diversejunctum* Pic, 1907j: 179

*rhodicum* Depoli, 1924: 43

catenatum *catenatum* Waltl, 1838: 469 A: TR

*bonyi* Pic, 1942b: 1

divisum Germar, 1839: 15

*dorsale* Pic, 1907j: 179

*mancum* Gistel, 1848: 431

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*smyrnanum* Breuning, 1946: 106

*smyrnense* Pic, 1917a: 10

*sparsedivisum* Pic, 1911h: 185

*subobliteratum* T. Pic, 1899: 351

*thebesianum* Pic, 1942a: 1

*uninterruptum* T. Pic, 1899: 351

*catenatum* *dissimile* Ganglbauer, 1884: 458 E: TR

*catenatum* *intercisum* Kraatz, 1873a: 66 A: TR

*catenatum* *loratum* J. Thomson, 1867: 123 A: TR

*catenatum* *mytilinense* Kraatz, 1873a: 66 E: GR

*latevittatum* Kraatz, 1873a: 66

*catenatum* *oedemischense* Heyrovský, 1932: 104 A: TR

*catenatum* *subdivisum* Breuning, 1955d: 263 A: TR

NOTE:

According to Tavakilian (personal message, 2013) *Dorcadion catenatum* Waltl, 1838 has the priority over *D. divisum* Germar, 1839, though Breuning (1962: 383) used another date: „*Dorcadion catenatum* Waltl, 1839“, but all other new names of same publication by Waltl were dated 1838. Most probably the name *D. divisum* was not used in more than 25 publications for the last 50 years (Article 23.9 of ICZN), and so must be changed.

**43. page 252 and 254**

PRINTED (p. 252):

*scabricolle balikesirensae* Breuning, 1962a: 460 A: TR

*scabricolle caramanicum* K. Daniel & J. Daniel, 1903b: 332 A: TR

*scabricolle elisabetholicum* Suvorov, 1915: 119 E: AB

*scabricolle nakhiczevanum* Danilevsky, 1999a: 28 E: AB

*scabricolle paphlagonicum* Breuning, 1962a: 459 A: TR

*scabricolle paiz* Danilevsky, 1999a: 28 E: AB

*scabricolle scabricolle* Dalman, 1817b: 174 (*Lamia*) E: AB AR GG

A: IN TR

*corpulentum* Ménétériés, 1832: 226

*lutescens* Kraatz, 1873a: 50

*micheli* Pic, 1948: 13

*modestum* Tournier, 1872: 338

*scabricolle sevangense* Reitter, 1889a: 41 E: AR

*scabricolle uludaghicum* Breuning, 1970d: 98 A: TR

and (p. 254)



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subcorpulentum Breuning, 1946: 121 A: IN

MUST BE:

*scabricolle balikesirens* Breuning, 1962a: 460 A: TR

*scabricolle caramanicum* K. Daniel & J. Daniel, 1903b: 332 A: TR

*scabricolle corpulentum* Ménétriés, 1832: 226 E: AB A: IN

*scabricolle elisabethpolicum* Suvorov, 1915: 119 E: AB

*scabricolle nakhiczewanum* Danilevsky, 1999a: 28 E: AB

*scabricolle paphlagonicum* Breuning, 1962a: 459 A: TR

*scabricolle paiz* Danilevsky, 1999a: 28 E: AB

*scabricolle scabricolle* Dalman, 1817b: 174 (*Lamia*) E: AB AR GG

A: IN TR

*lutescens* Kraatz, 1873a: 50

*micheli* Pic, 1948: 13

*modestum* Tournier, 1872: 338

*scabricolle sevangense* Reitter, 1889a: 41 E: AR

*scabricolle subcorpulentum* Breuning, 1946: 121 A: IN

*scabricolle uludaghicum* Breuning, 1970d: 98 A: TR

NOTE:

See: Lazarev (2013). *D. s. corpulentum* Ménétriés, 1832 was accepted for Talysh Mts. of Azerbaijan (Lazarev, 2013). The taxon undoubtedly penetrates to North Iran.

**44. page 277**

NEW RECORD:

*Anoplophora granata* Holzschuh, 1993a: 48 A: GUX **ORR**

NOTE:

The species described from Thailand was recorded for Guangxi (Yang, Vives & Huang, 2013).

**45. page 296**

PRINTED:

*mulsanti* Plavilstshikov, 1927a: 64 [RN]

*nigriceps* Mulsant, 1862: 394 [HN]

NOTE:

The name *nigriceps* Muls. is unavailable: it was proposed as: “Ces insectes, qui sembleraient devoir constituer une espèce particulière (*O. nigriceps*), ne sont évidemment qu’une variété singulière de l’*erythrocephala*.” So, the author expressly gave it

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infrasubspecific rank according to the Article 45.6.4. of ICZN. So, its replacement name by Plavilstshikov is also unavailable, and it was published as: *Oberea erythrocephala* ab. *mulsanti* Plavilstshikov, 1927.

**46. page 304**

PRINTED:

*erivanica* Reitter, 1899: 161 **E: AB AR GG A: IN TR**

*nigripennis* Jakobson, 1924c: 239

*nigritarsis* Pic, 1895b: 40 [HN]

*rosinae* Pic, 1900c: 7

MUST BE:

*erivanica* Reitter, 1899: 161 **E: AB AR GG A: IN TR**

*nigripennis* Jakobson, 1924c: 239 [RN]

*nigritarsis* Pic, 1895b: 40 [HN]

*rosinae* Pic, 1900c: 7

NOTE:

The replacement name was published as *Phytoecia erivanica* ab. *nigripennis* Jakobson, 1924c.

**47. page 306**

PRINTED:

*longicollis* A. Costa, 1878: 27

MUST BE (Miroshnikov, 2011c; 2013):

*longicollis* A. Costa, 1875: ??

**48. page 308**

PRINTED:

*hakutorana* Z. Wang, 2003: 365

MUST BE:

*hakutozana* Z. Wang, 2003: 365

NOTE:

The name “*hakutorana*” by Z. Wang (2003: 397) was a wrong spelling. See also: Miroshnikov (2013).

**49. page 309**

PRINTED:

**genus *Exocentrus* Dejean, 1835: 339** type species *Callidium lusitanicum* Olivier, 1790 (= *Cerambyx lusitanus* Linnaeus, 1767)

MUST BE:

**genus *Exocentrus* Dejean, 1835: 339** type species *Cerambyx balteus* Linnaeus sensu Dejean, 1835 (= *Cerambyx lusitanus* Linnaeus, 1767)

NOTE:

See: Bousquet & Bouchard (2013).

**50. page 798**

PRINTED:

Marseul S. A. de. 1870: Descriptions de coléoptères nouveaux. *L'Abeille, Mémoires d'Entomologie* **6** [1869]: 369-384

MUST BE (according to Miroshnikov, 2013b):

Marseul S. A. de. 1870: Descriptions de coléoptères nouveaux. *L'Abeille, Mémoires d'Entomologie* **6** [1869]: 368-384

**51. page 881**

PRINTED:

Wagner H. 1928: Beschreibung 3 neuer Coleopteren aus Spanien. *Coleopterologisches Centralblatt* **3** [1928-1929]: 117-125.

MUST BE (according to Miroshnikov, 2013b):

Wagner H. 1928: Beschreibungen neuer Coleopteren der europäischen Fauna, nebst kritischen Be-merkungen zu bekannten Arten. 2. Teil. *Coleopterologisches Centralblatt* **3** [1928-1929]: 111–125.

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***Cortodera kiesenwetteri gusakovi* ssp. n.  
from north-west Kazakhstan (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae)**

**M.L. Danilevsky**

A.N. Severtzov Institute of Ecology and Evolution, Russian Academy of Sciences,  
Leninsky prospect 33, Moscow 119071 Russia  
e-mail: danilevskym@rambler.ru, danilevsky@cerambycidae.net

**Key words:** Coleoptera, Cerambycidae, *Cortodera*, taxonomy, new subspecies, Kazakhstan.

**Abstract:** *Cortodera kiesenwetteri gusakovi* ssp. n. is described from Mugodzhary Mountains in Kazakhstan. It differs from the closest well investigated *C. k. subtruncata* Pic, 1934 by poorly developed elytral pubescence and very short palpi.

A big number of *Cortodera* taxa in Kazakhstan is still in progress. The present season has already brought one more remarkable taxon described below.

***Cortodera kiesenwetteri gusakovi* ssp. n.**

(Fig. 1)

**Description.** A single male available; body middle sized (similar to the smallest specimens of *C. k. subtruncata*), black with yellow elytra; apical palpal joints very short, maxillary palpi much shorter than in *C. k. subtruncata*, don't extend over mandible apices as always in *C. k. subtruncata*; temples well developed; antennae relatively thin, black with slightly lightened distal half, reaching to about apical elytral fourth; 2<sup>nd</sup> antennal joint a little longer than wide; 3<sup>rd</sup> joint a little shorter than 1<sup>st</sup> and much longer than 4<sup>th</sup>, 5<sup>th</sup>, 6<sup>th</sup> and 7<sup>th</sup> joints about equal in length and each much longer than 1<sup>st</sup>; prothorax strongly transverse, about 1.3 times shorter than basal width, with distinct lateral swellings; pronotum with wide central glabrous, shining area, typical for the species; with only erect setae, which are very long, that is also typical for the species; pronotal punctation moderately dense, scattered near middle; elytra yellow, slightly darkened near scutellum, with sides strongly tapering posteriorly, slightly narrowed near middle, about 2.2 times longer

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than wide; elytral punctation moderately dense similar to certain specimens of *C. k. subtruncata*; elytral pubescence much shorter than in *C. k. subtruncata*, with long erect setae near humery only, while in *C. k. subtruncata* long erect setae are usually distributed to about elytral middle or further backwards; legs totally black; pygidium truncated, postpygidium with very small emargination; body length: 9.5mm, width: 2.8 mm.

**Material.** Holotype, male, Kazakhstan, central area of Mugodzhary Mountains, about 46km NE Emba-city, 418m, 49°0'60"N, 58°43'1"E, 18.05.2013, A.Gusakov leg. – preserved in Zoological Museum of Moscow University.

**Bionomy.** The locality of the taxon (fig. 2) is a typical steppe landscape (which can not be identified as “stonny steppe” typical for *C. k. subtruncata*) without distinct specimens of big *Centaurea*, which is regarded (Danilevsky, 2010) as a main food plant (as *Centaurea ruthenica*) of *Cortodera kiesenwetteri subtruncata*.

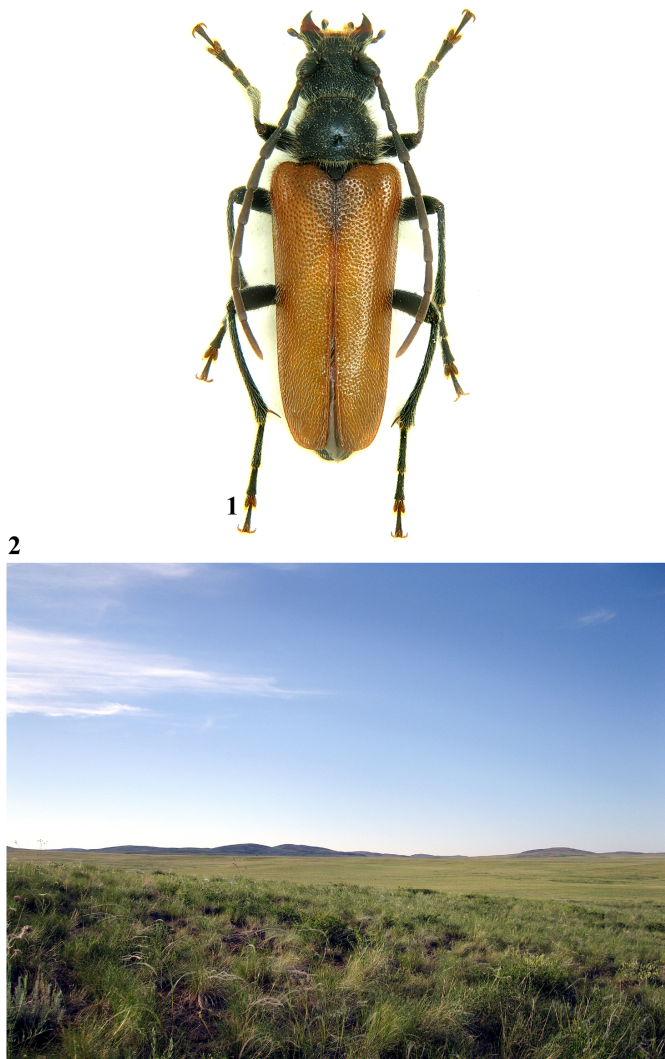
**Remark.** The new taxon is similar to *C. k. subtruncata* Pic, 1934 (described from “Samara” and known from Zhiguli Mountains and neighbor areas of Ulyanovsk Region – Danilevsky, 2010) because of same shape and color, though seems to be a little smaller; but strongly differs by shorter elytral pubescence and very short palpi. It differs from a single known specimen of the nominative subspecies *C. k. kiesenwetteri* Pic, 1898 (holotype - 9.8mm, described from “d’Astrakan” and preserved in Pic’s collection in Paris) by same characters as *C. k. subtruncata*: more transverse prothorax and dense pronotal punctation.

**Dedication.** The taxon is dedicated by thankful author to Aleksey Gusakov (curator of beetle collection of Zoological Museum of Moscow University), who collected a single available specimen.

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**Fig. 1.** *Cortodera kiesenwetteri gusakovi*, **ssp. n.**, male, holotype.

**Fig 2.** Central part of Mygodzhary Mountains, 49°0'60"N, 58°43'1"E, type locality.

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***Dorcadion (Cribridorcadion) cinerarium demidovi* ssp. n.  
(Coleoptera, Cerambycidae) from South-West Ukraine**

**M.L. Danilevsky**

A.N. Severtzov Institute of Ecology and Evolution, Russian Academy of Sciences,  
Leninsky prospect 33, Moscow 119071 Russia  
e-mail: danilevskym@rambler.ru, danilevsky@cerambycidae.net

**Key words:** Coleoptera, Cerambycidae, *Dorcadion*, taxonomy, new subspecies, Odessa, Ukraine.

**Abstract:** *Dorcadion (Cribridorcadion) cinerarium demidovi* ssp. n. is described from South-West Ukraine (Odessa environs). The new subspecies is close to *D. c. gorodinskii* Danilevsky, 1996 from Kherson Region because of pubescent male elytra, but differs by strong individual variability in color and body pubescence.

The detail revision of taxonomy structure of *Dorcadion cinerarium* (Fabricius, 1787) by M.A. Lazarev (2011) was limited in certain areas by the absence of enough number of available specimens. One of the worst investigated regions is South Ukraine along the coasts of Black and Azov seas. Five subspecies are already described from here: *D. c. perroudi* Pic, 1942 (most part of Crimean Peninsula), *D. c. panticapaeum* Plavilstshikov, 1951 (the east of Crimean Peninsula from about Kerch to Chongar), *D. c. bartenevi* Lazarev, 2011, (the west of Crimean Peninsula, cape Tarkhankut), *D. c. azovense* Lazarev, 2011 (Berdyansk environs), *D. c. skrylniki* Lazarev, 2011 (Melitopol environs) and *D. c. gorodinskii* Danilevsky, 1996 from Kherson environs. The populations from Nikolaev to Odessa and South Moldova were provisionally included in *D. c. gorodinskii* because of moderately big size and pubescent male elytra, though only single specimens were available from about 7 localities.

A collecting trip of the author in April 2013 to Odessa environs allowed obtaining a representative quantity of beetles for study. Invaluable materials were also received from local collectors Larisa Ladovyrya and Grigoriy Demidov, who collected the most number of available specimens. New materials show the unique level of the individual variability inside Odessa populations, which is impossible in *D. c. gorodinskii*. So, a new subspecies must be described.

Now the subspecies status of populations from Chongar, Mariupol and Taganrog needs clarification.

Abbreviations of collections:

AB - collection of A. Bartenev (Kharkov);

MD – author's collection

D&L – collection of G. Demidov and L. Ladovyrya (Odessa)

DK – collection of Dmitry Kuleshov (Tomsk)

***Dorcadion (Cribridorcadion) cinerarium demidovi* ssp. n.**

(Figs. 1-9)

**Description.** Antennae black with dark–red 1<sup>st</sup> joint, sometimes 1<sup>st</sup> joint nearly or totally black (Fig. 2), very rare light–red (Figs 5-7); prothorax in males from about as long as basal width to slightly transverse, about 1.1 times wider than long; in females about 1.3 times wider than long; pronotum slightly convex, smooth, with shallow longitudinal impression; in males sometimes with two posterior rugose areas (Fig. 3), always nearly glabrous, shining with more or less dense short black recumbent setae, which can be indistinct; with narrow central white stripe distinct in fresh specimens; in females – totally pubescent with wider longitudinal white stripe; pronotal punctation fine, consists of small scattered dots and very fine dense punctation; lateral thoracic tubercles short, rounded; male elytra usually totally or partly covered with black pubescence, which can be easily lost along slightly convex longitudinal ridges (Fig. 5); elytra regularly oval, widest near middle, in males about 1.8-1.9 times wider than long, in females – 1.5-1.6 times; male elytral pubescence is distinctly less solid than in males of *D. c. gorodinskii*, many fresh males have shining glabrous elytral areas along lateral half; about one third of all males in all populations has glabrous shining elytra (Figs. 4, 6) in all populations, that is impossible in *D. c. gorodinskii*; pubescent male elytra usually with small white spots anteriorly, very rare fine traces of humeral white stripes can be visible (Fig. 2), as well as apical white spots; bright sutural white stripe is always accompanied by velvety black stripes;

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all females are authochromal with very dense ground elytral pubescence, which is usually dark-brown (Fig. 8) or a little lighter (Fig. 9), but in general much lighter than in *D. c. gorodinskii*; external pale elytral stripes more or less distinct, usually interrupted by more or less numerous dark spots; dark pubescence along white sutural stripes usually interrupted or split in several dots; legs usually dark-red; femora sometimes nearly black (Fig. 1), but lightened at bases, never totally black, often red with small black areas (4-5); very rare legs purely red (Figs. 6-7); body length in males: 10.7-13.5 mm; width: 3.8-4.7 mm; body length in females: 11.0-14.0 mm; width: 4.6-5.7 mm.

**Note.** *D. (C.) c. demidovi* **ssp. n.** is geographically and morphologically close to its eastern neighbor *D. c. gorodinskii* Danilevsky, 1996, but differs by less pubescent elytra, which can be often totally glabrous (with the exception of sutural lines); legs and 1<sup>st</sup> antennal joint can be puerly red; females are in general lighter. Its north neighbor *D. c. zubovi* Lazarev, 2011 from Moldova is rather different because of the domination of glabrous males and females in all populations.

**Distribution.** South-West Ukraine: several localities are known along coasts of Odessa limans: Khadzhibey, Kuyalnik (Fig. 10), Adzhalyk. The taxon is also known from the south of Nikolaev Region: Ochakov environs, Novaya Bogdanovka, Nikolaev environs, Parutino in Bug liman coast. The locality near Purkary in Moldova recorded by Lazarev (2011) for *D. c. gorodinskii* must be also connected with the new taxon.

**Materials.** Holotype, male, Ukraine, Odessa Reg., liman Kuyalnik, west bank, 46°35.037'N, 30°42.951'E, 20.4.2013, M.Danilevsky leg. - MD; 67 paratypes; 6 males, 3 females with same label - MD; 13 males, 4 females, same locality, 26.4.2004; 19.4.2005, 29.4.2010, G. Demidov leg. - D&L; 1 male, Ukraine, Odessa Reg., liman Kuyalnik, east bank, 46°36.7'N, 30°45.477'E, 19.4.2013, M.Danilevsky leg.; 5 males, same locality, 11.4.2010; 29.4.2012, G. Demidov leg. - D&L; 5 males, 1 female, Ukraine, Odessa Reg., liman Mal'yi Adzhalyk, 24.4.2013, M.Danilevsky leg. - MD; 1 male, 3 females, Odessa Reg., Sverdlovo env., 18.4.2010, L.Ladovyrya leg. - D&L; Odessa Reg., liman Khadzhibey, 8.5.1961, I.Maltsev leg. - AB; 2 males, 2 females, Odessa Reg., Kominternosky Distr., Korsuntzy env., 7.4.2012, L.

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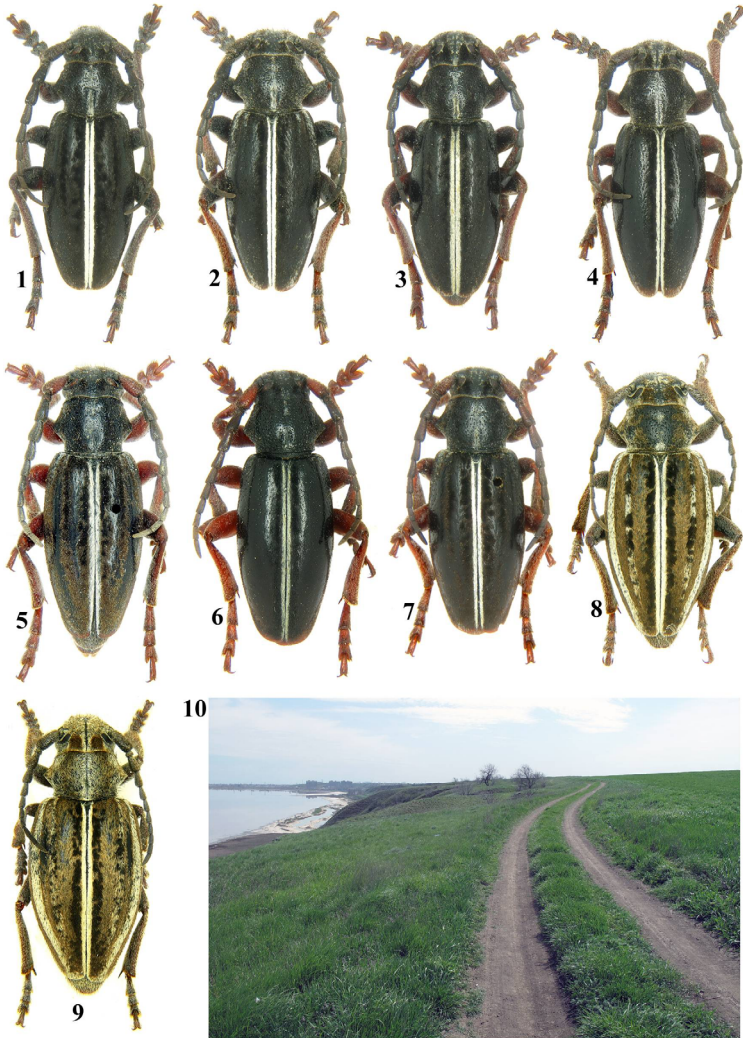
Ladovyrya leg. – DK; 3 males, 3 females, Odessa Reg., liman Kuyalnik, Kominternosky Distr., sanatorium "Kuyalnik" env., 29.4.2012, L. Ladovyrya leg. – DK; 3 males, 3 females, Odessa Reg., Belyaevka Distr., liman Kuyalnik, Kotovka, 29.4.2012, L. Ladovyrya leg. – DK; 1 female, Nikolaev environs, 5.1977 - MD; 1 male, Novaya Bogdanovka, Bug Liman, 16.5.1978, V.Odnosum leg. - MD; 2 males, 2 females, Nikolaev Region, Parytino, 26.4.1997, S.Vashchenko – MD; 3 males, Nikolaev Region, turn to Ochakov, 46°55'43"N, 31°36'56"E, 1.5.2001, G. Demidov leg.

**Etymology.** The new taxon is dedicated to Grigoriy Demidov, who discovered several localities in Odessa environs and collected a lot of specimens.

**Acknowledgements.** I am very grateful to Larisa Ladovyrya and Grigoriy Demidov for their generous hospitality and cordiality during my sojourn in Odessa and for providing me with the specimens for study. My wife Galina helped me in my collecting efforts. Alexander Bartenev (Kharkov) and Dmitriy Kuleshov (Tomsk) added several own specimens to the type series that considerably improved the description.

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**Figs. 1-9.** *Dorcadion (Cribridorcadion) cinerarium demidovi* ssp. n. (1-7 – males, 8-9 – females; 1 – holotype, 2-9 – paratypes).

1-2 – liman Kuyalnik, west bank, 20.4.2013, M. Danilevsky leg.; 3 – same locality, 19.4.2005, G. Demidov leg.; 4 – liman Kuyalnik, east bank, 19.4.2013, M. Danilevsky leg.; 5 (from Lazarev, 2001) – liman Khadzhibey, 8.5.1961, I. Malyshev leg.

**Fig. 10.** Type locality - west bank of liman Kuyalnik.

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**New *Dorcadion* (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae) from Kazakhstan**

**M.L. Danilevsky**

A.N. Severtzov Institute of Ecology and Evolution, Russian Academy of Sciences,  
Leninsky prospect 33, Moscow 119071 Russia

e-mail: danilevskym1@rambler.ru, danilevsky@cerambycidae.net

**Key words:** Coleoptera, Cerambycidae, *Dorcadion*, taxonomy, new subspecies, Kazakhstan.

**Abstract:** *Dorcadion* (s. str.) *glycyrrhizae murati* **ssp. n.** is described from North-West Kazakhstan: Atyrau Region. about 50km southwards Kulsary, 46°32'N, 54°17'E; it differs from the closest subspecies *D. g. androsovi* Suvorov, 1912 by more developed white pubescence. *D.* (s. str.) *g. fedorenkoi* Danilevsky, 2001 known before after holotype only is redescribed on the base of newly collected specimens. *D.* (s. str.) *ganglbaueri paveli* **ssp. n.** is described from the north part of Karatau Ridge (South Kazakhstan); it differs from the nominative subspecies from South Karatau by well developed external dorsal elytral white stripe. The problem of the exact position of the type locality of the species is discussed.

*Dorcadion* (s. str.) *glycyrrhizae* (Pallas, 1773) is a polymorphic species with very wide area from south part of European Russia to Central Kazakhstan. Nineteen subspecies are already separated (Danilevsky, 2001; 2006, 2009, 2012; Kadyrbekov, 2004). One new is proposed here, and several will be described soon. *D.* (s. str.) *ganglbaueri* Jakovlev, 1898 described from South Karatau just contrary was traditionally regarded as rather stable, though several peculiar specimens were known from different localities. In fact the species is also very polymorphic and includes several geographical forms distributed along Karatau Ridge. The most northern populations from North Karatau are described bellow as a new subspecies.

Photos 1-12, 21-25 are arranged by the author. Photos 13-20 were sent to me for study by S. Toropov.

*Dorcadion (s. str.) glycyrrhizae murati* ssp. n.

(Figs 1-9)

**Description.** Body big and predominantly white dorsally, that is typical for sandy populations; head moderately or rather big; frons with black cuticle, never red, densely covered with white pubescence in fresh specimens; vertex with two wide black areas and narrow white line in between; antennae black with red 1<sup>st</sup> joint; male antennae reaching to about apical elytral fourth, in females always surpassing elytral middle; 1<sup>st</sup> antennal joint is the longest, considerably longer than 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> combined; 3<sup>rd</sup> joint longer than 4<sup>th</sup>, which is longer than 5<sup>th</sup>; prothorax transverse, in males about 1.1 times shorter than basal width, in females – from 1.3 to 1.5 times shorter than basal width; lateral spines relatively long, usually narrowed apically and curved backwards, or sometimes shorter and thicker; pronotum with narrow central white stripe, widened at middle, wider in females; central pronotal white stripe in females sometimes very wide conjugating with lateral white areas (Figs 6-7); elytra from regularly oval to more or less parallelsided anteriorly (Fig. 4), with sides strongly tapering posteriorly; in males from 1.9 to 2.1 times longer than wide at middle, in females – 1.7-1.8 times longer than wide; humeral carinae well developed, more or less smooth; external dorsal elytral carinae always strongly raised, smooth, distinct to about apical elytral sixth (Figs 1-2) or short, slightly surpassing elytral middle (Figs 3-4); humeral white stripe moderately wide, usually with several scattered small black spots, very rare black spots are rather numerous (Figs 2, 4); external dorsal white stripe usually wide, sometimes about as wide as humeral stripe (Fig. 7), or just contrary – very narrow (Fig. 4); it can be long conjugating with humeral stripe apically (Fig. 1) or short reaching elytral half (Fig. 3), complete, with a few black spots (Fig. 9), or with numerous black spots (Figs 2, 7), or many times interrupted (Figs 4, 6); partly reduced anteriorly (Fig. 8) or posteriorly (Fig. 3); internal dorsal white elytral stripe in males usually totally absent (Fig. 4) or represented by several small spots (Figs 1-3); in females internal white elytral stripe often well developed in form of a row of longitudinal strokes (Fig. 5 - very rare character in the species!), or



as a row of spots (Fig. 7), or totally absent (Fig. 9); legs usually red with black tarsi, or sometimes middle and hind femora narrowly darkened apically; body length in males: 17.0-22.5 mm, width: 6.1-7.8 mm; body length in females: 19.0-25.5 mm, width: 7.5-9.6 mm.

**Remark.** The new taxon is close to *D. g. androsovi* Suvorov, 1909 widely distributed eastwards in sands along the north environs of Aral Sea and represented here by many rather different populations, which are not investigated good enough and soon will be separated in several new subspecies. *D. g. androsovi* in general has similar body shape and size with very long lateral thoracic spines curved backwards; androchromal females also dominate in all populations. *D. g. murati* **ssp. n.** differs by external white elytral stripes, which are usually relatively wider; internal elytral white stripes in females often well developed, long and wide, that sometimes makes elytra predominantly white (never in females of *D. g. androsovi*); in females of *D. g. androsovi* internal elytral white stripes usually totally absent or represented by small scattered spots; central pronotal white line in *D. g. androsovi* usually relatively narrower, never conjugating with lateral white areas in females; apex of 1<sup>st</sup> antennal joint and apices of all femora in *D. g. androsovi* usually black, while in *D. g. murati* **ssp. n.** – usually red.

The northern neighbor of the new taxon - *D. g. glycyrrhizae* (Pallas, 1773), distributed in sands of West-Kazakhstan Region (described from near Urda, 48°46'4"N, 47°25'52"E, but most probably distributed far southwards) differs by another shape of body – usually parallelsided anteriorly; by narrower elytral and pronotal white stripes, by much shorter lateral pronotal spines, by totally absent internal white elytral stripes in males; 1<sup>st</sup> antennal joint about as long as 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> combined or shorter; besides all females of *D. g. glycyrrhizae* are authochromal with brown ground pubescence (from light to dark).

**Materials.** Holotype, male, NW Kazakhstan, Atyrau Region, about 50km S Kulsary, 46°32'N, 54°17'E, -10m, 23-28.4.2012, A.Abramov leg. – author's collection; 79 paratypes: 50 males, 29 females with same label – author's collections and collection of A.Abramov (Leningradskaya of Krasnodar Region).

**Dedication.** The new taxon is dedicated to Murat Tabylganovitch Bimaganbetov (Beyneu of Mangystau Region, Kazakhstan), who

took an active part in the collecting of specimens of the new taxon.

***Dorcadion* (s. str.) *glycyrrhizae fedorenkoi* Danilevsky, 2001**

(Figs 10-20)

*Dorcadion* (s. str.) *glycyrrhizae fedorenkoi* Danilevsky, 2001: 17 – “Kazakhstan, Aktiubinsk region, 8 km to the south from Emba-city”.

The taxon was described on the base of a single big male (body length: 22.5 mm, width: 8mm – Fig. 10) collected southwards Emba-city. Recently two series of *D. glycyrrhizae* were collected nearby in two distant populations. All specimens of both differ considerably from the holotype, but well known wide level of individual variability of *D. glycyrrhizae* allow to identify newly discovered populations as *D. g. fedorenkoi* and propose a redescription of the taxon. Both look to be not connected with the type population.

A male (Fig. 11) and a female (Fig. 12) are available from the first population situated southwards Emba-city. But the author was kindly supplied by S.Toropov with a series of good photos of 6 males (Figs. 13-17) and 3 females (Figs 18-20).

**Description.** All males are relatively narrower than the holotype; antennae and legs are much lighter; 1<sup>st</sup> antennal joint often totally red, or with narrowly darkened apex; femora and tibiae from totally red to red with black apices; lateral thoracic spines are a little shorter, than in the holotype; elytral white stripes are rather similar; internal elytral white stripes are also totally absent; females can be extremely wide, with elytra from 1.6 to 1.7 times longer than wide; thorax with very long lateral spines; pronotal white stripes from moderately wide to very wide; elytral white stripes with or without black spots; internal white elytral stripes absent (Fig. 20) or represented by numerous irregular white spots conjugated with sutural stripe (Fig. 18).

Body length of available male: 25.2 mm, width: 8.3 mm, body length of available female: 24.7 mm, width: 8.8 mm.

**Materials.** Male and female, Kazakhstan, Aktiubinsk region, about 30 km SW Emba-city, 48°40'N, 57°50'E, 237m, 1-3.5.2012, A.

Abramov leg. – author's collection.

Only two small males (Figs 21-22) are available from second population situated northwards Emba-city.

**Description.** Body small; head and prothorax rather big, distinctly bigger, than in the previous population; frons with black cuticle, vertex with two wide black areas and narrow white line in between; antennae black with totally red 1<sup>st</sup> joint, reaching to about apical elytral fourth; 1<sup>st</sup> antennal joint is the longest, a little longer than 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> combined; 3<sup>rd</sup> joint longer than 4<sup>th</sup>; 4<sup>th</sup> – longer than 5<sup>th</sup>; prothorax about as long as basal width; lateral spines from short (Fig. 22) to long and curved backwards (Fig. 21); pronotum with narrow central white stripe; elytra oval, widest before or near middle, about 1.9 times longer than middle width; humeral and external elytral carinae well developed, smooth; external elytral carinae distinct to about apical elytral third; humeral white stripe moderately wide, with several small black spots; external white stripe rather narrower, not touching humeral stripe; internal stripe absent; legs red with black tarsi, femora can be slightly darkened apically; abdomen reddish; body length: 14.4-18.7mm, width: 4.8-6.2mm.

**Materials.** 2 males, Kazakhstan, Aktiubinsk region, about 20 km NE Emba-city, 48°55'29"N, 58°18'49"E, 19.5.2012, 290m, A. Ivanov leg. – author's collection.

***Dorcadion (s. str.) ganglbaueri paveli ssp. n.***

(Figs 23-25)

**Description.** Two males available; body moderately big (Fig. 23) or small (Fig. 24); head and prothorax rather big; frons and antennae totally black as in the nominative subspecies, reaching to about apical elytral fourth; 1<sup>st</sup> antennal joint shorter than 3<sup>rd</sup>, which is the longest, 4<sup>th</sup> joint much shorter than 3<sup>rd</sup> and longer than 5<sup>th</sup>; prothorax a little longer (Fig. 23), than basal width or a little shorter (Fig. 24); lateral spines moderately long; pronotum convex, slightly swollen posteriorly, with narrow central white stripe; elytra strongly convex, widest before middle, gradually tapering posteriorly, from 1.9 (Fig. 24) to 2.6 (Fig. 23) times longer than wide; humeral elytral stripe complete (often strongly reduced posteriorly in nominative

subspecies; specimens without humeral stripe are also known), reaching elytral apex, with or without black spots; external dorsal elytral stripe well developed, complete, just a little narrower than humeral stripe (in nominative subspecies usually absent or strongly reduced), with several scattered black spots, not conjugating posteriorly with humeral stripe; internal white stripe totally absent (typical character for males and females of the corresponding group of species); femora and tarsi black; tibiae black with red bases; body length: 17.0mm and 22.5mm; body width: 5.8mm and 7.4mm.

**Materials.** Holotype (Fig. 23), male, Kazakhstan, north of Karatau Ridge, 40km NE Yanakurgan, Zhideli River, 44°10'42"N, 67°38'6"E, 434m, 10.5.2012, A.Ivanov leg.; 1 paratype (Fig. 24), male, Kazakhstan, north of Karatau Ridge, 20km N Igelik, Kurkol River, 43°47'N, 68°3'14"E, 543m, 12.5.2010; A.Ivanov leg.

**Dedication.** The new taxon is dedicated to Pavel Gorbunov (Ekaterinburg), who supplied me with the specimens for study

**Remark.** The type locality of *D. ganglbaueri* Jakovlev, 1898 is not quite clear now. It was described on the base of a single small male (13mm) from South Kazakhstan: "Turkestan: Tschimkent". Now two rather different populations are known from nearby. The mountain population from Aksu-Dzhabagly Natural Reserve (about 50km eastwards Chimkent) consists of very big specimens (to 26mm long in males) without dorsal elytral stripes (mentioned for the holotype in the original description!). Recently another population was discovered on the north slope of Ulkentura mountain (42°52'38"N, 69°50'28"E, about 7km NE Terekty, 560m, A.&V. Menshikov leg. – author's collection) in Borolday River canyon about 60km northwards Chimkent. A single small (16.5mm) male is known from here – elytra with distinct (but short) white dorsal stripe; prothorax with rather long lateral spines. More specimens are desirable for study from that population.

Very peculiar male of *D. ganglbaueri* is available from near Chulakkurgan (about 20km southwestwards, Kashkarata River, 740m, 43°42'49"N, 68°54'30"E, 3.5.2012, A. Ivanov leg. - author's collection). It is rather small (19.5mm) with totally absent humeral stripe.

Only one population of *D. ganglbaueri* is well investigated. More than hundred specimens were collected by the author at Ushbas

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River in about 10km southwestwards Zhanatas (43°27'41"N, 69°38'5"E, 670m, 27-28.4.1993) and about 130km northwards Chimkent. The specimens of the population are rather stable; external dorsal stripe usually absent, but sometimes distinct, though very narrow and short, but the smallest male is relatively big 19.0mm long. That form is conditionally accepted here by the author as nominative.

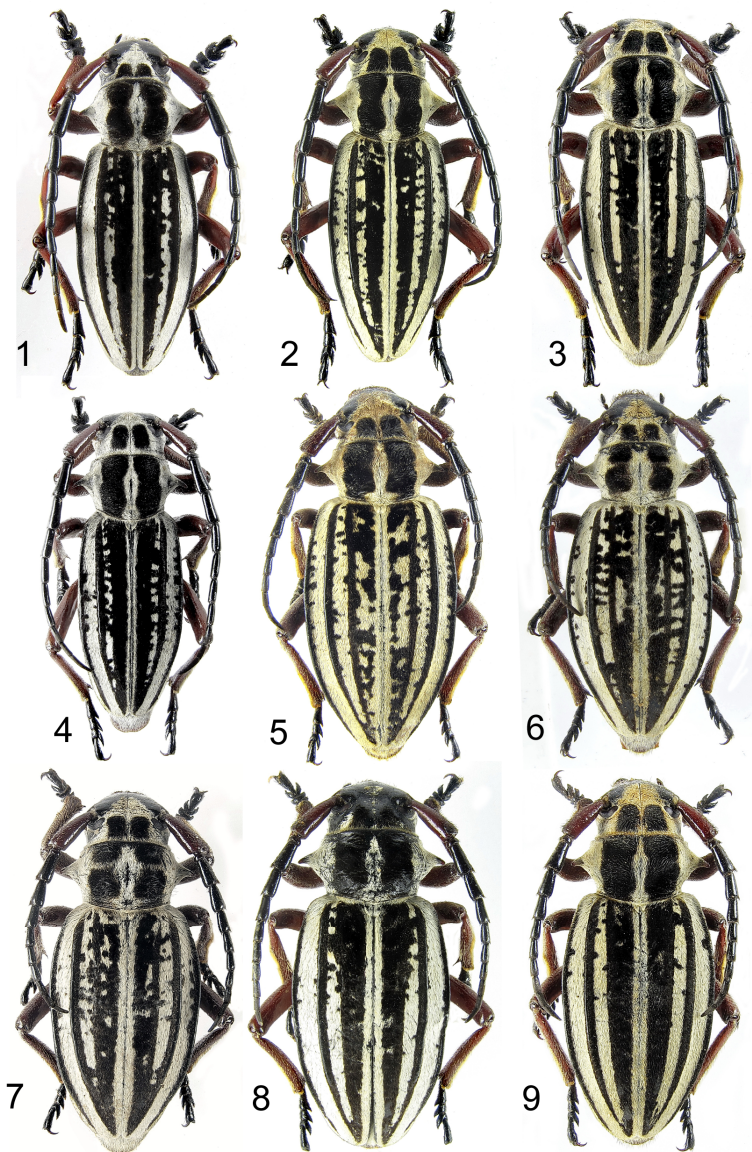
New subspecies from North Karatau is characterized first of all by well pronounced long and complete external elytral stripes.

All known populations occupy river valleys densely covered with the food plants of the species - *Achnaterum splendens*.

**Acknowledgements.** I am very grateful to Andrey Abramov (Leningradsкая of Krasnodar Region), Pavel Gorbunov (Ekaterinburg), Alexander Ivanov (Ekaterinburg) and Sergey Toropov (Bishkek) for providing me with the materials for study.

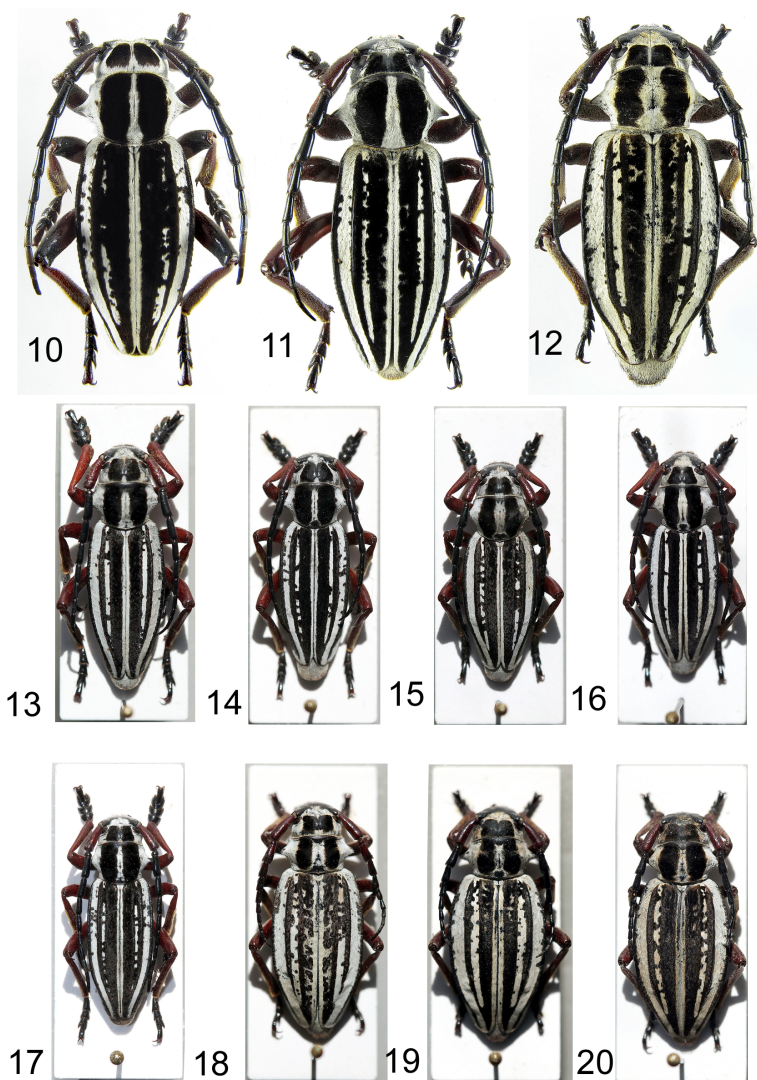
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**Figs 1-9. *Dorcadion* (s. str.) *glycyrrhizae murati* ssp. n.**

1 – male, holotype; 2-4 – males, paratypes; 5-9 – females, paratypes.



**Figs 10-12.** *Dorcadion* (s. str.) *glycyrrhizae fedorenkoi* Danilevsky, 2001.

10 – male, holotype, 8km southwards Emba; 11 – male, 30km southwards Emba – author’s collection; 12 - female, 30km southwards Emba – author’s collection; 13-17 – males, same locality – collection of S.Toropov; 18-20 – females, same locality – collection of S.Toropov.





21



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23



24



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**Figs 21-22.** *Dorcadion* (s. str.) *glycyrrhizae fedorenkoi* Danilevsky, 2001.  
21-22 – males, 20km northeastwards Emba.

**Figs 23-25.** *Dorcadion* (s. str.) *ganglbaueri paveli* **ssp. n.**

23 - male, holotype; 24 - male, paratype; 25 – paratype locality, north of Karatau Ridge, 20km N Igelik, Kurkal Canyon, 43°47'N, 68°3'14"E, 543m.

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**Two new subspecies of *Agapanthia dahli* (Richter, 1821) from Dagestan and Armenia (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae)**

**M.A. Lazarev**

Bolshaya Serpukhovskaya str. 34, building 4, apartment 79, Moscow 115093 Russia; e-mail: cerambycidae@fromru.com

**Key words:** Taxonomy, zoogeography, new subspecies, new rank, Coleoptera, Cerambycidae, *Agapanthia*, Dagestan, Armenia, Azerbaijan.

**Abstract:** *Agapanthia dahli rubenyani*, **ssp. n.** is described from South Armenia (Megri district), *Agapanthia dahli ismailovae*, **ssp. n.** is described from Dagestan and North Azerbaijan. *Agapanthia dahli walteri* Reitter, 1898, **new rank**, *A. d. nitidipennis* Holzschuh, 1984, **new rank**, *A. d. muellneri* Reitter, 1898, **new rank**, *A. d. alexandris* Pic, 1901, **new rank**, *A. d. persica* Semenov, 1893, **new rank** and *A. d. transcaspica* Pic, 1900, **new rank** are downgraded from species level.

**INTRODUCTION**

The distinguishing characters between 7 taxa generally accepted as species - *Agapanthia dahli* (Richter, 1821) *A. walteri* Reitter, 1898, *A. nitidipennis* Holzschuh, 1984, *A. muellneri* Reitter, 1898, *A. alexandris* Pic, 1901, *A. persica* Semenov, 1893 and *A. transcaspica* Pic, 1900 – are only limited by the characters (densety, color, length, size and shape of elytral patches). All 7 are vicariants and each two can never occur in one locality, but food plants are about the same in all seven.

Several early attempts to regard certain names as synonyms (*A. muellneri* and *A. alexandris* by Plavilstshikov, 1968; or *A. persica* and *A. transcaspica* by Shapovalov, 2009) can not be accepted. Many synonyms proposed by Kostin (1978) in *Agapanthia* were also unacceptable.

All of them are admitted here as subspecies: *Agapanthia dahli walteri* Reitter, 1898, **new rank**, *A. d. nitidipennis* Holzschuh, 1984, **new rank**, *A. d. muellneri* Reitter, 1898, **new rank**, *A. d. alexandris* Pic, 1901, **new rank**, *A. d. persica* Semenov, 1893, **new rank** and *A. d. transcaspica* Pic, 1900, **new rank**

In fact many well known populations of *A. dahli*-complex are much more peculiar than taxa mentioned above. Two of them are described bellow as new subspecies, while others (from Aktyubinsk

area, from Gissar Ridge, Zaisan depression and Altay Mountains system need further investigation.

The taxons of *A. dahli*-complex are widely distributed all over Caucasus. The Central Transcaucasia are occupied by *A. d. walteri* with a transition to *A. d. dahli* in West Georgia and North-East Caucasus. The Transcaucasian area in Georgia northwards Armenian *A. d. walteri* (Gori, Tbilisi, Lagodekhi, Vashlovani) belongs to *A. d. nitidipennis*. The populations of *A. dahli* from Dagestan with neighbor areas of North Azerbaijan and from South Armenia (Megri and Goris districts) with neighbor areas of South Azerbaijan are similar to *A. d. nitidipennis* because of grey humeral stripes in the most of specimens, but differs by very dense dorsal pubescence and strongly distant from each other. Both areas contain own well pronounced subspecies.

***Agapanthia dahli rubenyani* ssp. n.**

(Figs 1-2)

**Type locality.** South Armenia, Megri District, mountains above Shvanidzor, 39°13'N, 46°22'44"E, 1600 m.

**Diagnosis.** Body black with numerous erect black setae; moderately long; head with dense yellow pubescence, condensed between antennae bases; genae about as long as lower eye lobes, densely covered with yellow pubescence; eyes a little convex, about flat, with deep notch; the distance between upper eye lobes is about 1.5-2 mm, the length of frons from 1.3 to 1.9mm; antennae thin, 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> joints black, other joints red basally and black distally; reaching beyond elytral apices with 5 joints in males and 3 joints in females; red antennal areas with white recumbent pubescence; 3rd antennal joint with distinct setae tuft; other joints with more or less numerous semierect setae; prothorax transverse, its width anteriorly: 1.3-2.3 mm, posteriorly: 2.2-3.0 mm; its maximal width behind middle: 2.5-3.4 mm, prothorax length: 2.5-2.7 mm; pronotal punctation consists of distinct big dots with fine punctures in between; elytra with scattered spots of yellow pubescence which can be more or less numerous; humeri usually with distinct wide stripe of very fine grey pubescence, which can be sometimes poorly developed or indistinct;

elytral length: 8.1-12.1 mm, width: 2.5-4.9 mm, elytra about 2 times wider than long; femora and tibiae with fine punctation, covered by dense pale pubescence; body length in males: 11.3-16.5 mm, width: 2.5-4.4 mm; body length in females: 12.8-19.5 mm; width: 2.9-4.9 mm.

**Remark.** *Agapanthia dahli rubenyani* **ssp. n.** easily differs from *A. d. walteri* Reitter, 1898 by the presence of grey humeral stripe, besides elytral spots of dense yellow setae less concentrated, diffused. Similar grey humeral elytral strip is also known in *A. d. nitidipennis* Holzschuh, 1984, which is strongly distant (distributed in East Georgia) and characterized by very sparse elytral pubescence.

**Distribution.** Three localities are known in South Armenia: Megri district above Shvanidzor, 39°13'N, 46°22'44"E, 1600 m. and 38°57'14"N, 46°22'41"E, 900 m; Lichk above Megri; Goris environs, Tekh, 39°34'6"N, 46°25'52"E, 1600 m; and two in South Azerbaijan: Zangelan environs, 39°4'16"N, 46°36'44"E, 590 m.; Kubatly environs, 39°22'11"N, 46°34'50"E, 690 m.

**Material.** Holotype, 1 male, "Armenia, above Shvanidzor, 39°13'N, 46°22'44"E, 1600 m., 5-6.5.2013, A.Rubenyan" - collection of M.L. Danilevsky (Moscow); 38 paratypes (collection of M.L. Danilevsky): 15 males, 15 females, Armenia, above Shvanidzor, 39°13'N, 46°22'44"E, 1600 m., 05-06.05.2013, A.Rubenyan; 2 males, Armenia, Shvanidzor, 38°57'14"N, 46°22'41"E, 900 m., 05.05.2013, A.Rubenyan; 1 male, Armenia, Tekh, 39°34'6"N, 46°25'52"E, 1600 m., 03.05.2013, A.Rubenyan; 1 male, Azerbaijan, 2 km N Kubatly, 39°22'11"N, 46°34'50"E, 690 m., 06.05.2013, A.Rubenyan; 1 female, Azerbaijan, Zangelan, 39°4'16"N, 46°36'44"E, 590 m., 05.05.2013, A.Rubenyan; 1 male and 1 female, Armenia, Lichk, 1.7.1986, O. Gorbunov leg.; 1 male, 4-8 km N Shvanidzor, 19-24.5.2005, Karagyan leg.

**Dedication.** The new taxon is dedicated to a well known experienced insect collector Artem Rubenyan (Moscow) who collected the most part of the type series.

***Agapanthia dahli ismailovae* ssp. n.**

(Figs 3-4)

**Type locality.** North Cucasus, Dagestan, Rutul env.

**Diagnosis.** Very similar to *Agapanthia dahli rubenyani* ssp. n. because of distinct grey humeral stripe and dense bright elytral pubescence, but differs by a little darker pubescence with more contrast elytral setae patches; body length in males: 15.6-17.8 mm, width: 3.7-4.5 mm; body length in females: 13.1-17.2 mm; width: 3.2-4.4 mm.

**Distribution.** North Caucasus, Dagestan, Rutul env.; North-East Azerbaijan, Altyagatch.

**Material.** Holotype, 1 male, Dagestan, Rutul env., 24.6.2001, M. Ismailova leg. - collection of M.L. Danilevsky (Moscow); 3 paratypes (same collection): 1 male, 1 female, with same label; 1 female, Azerbaijan, Altyagach, 10.7.1979, M. Danilevsky leg.

**Dedication.** The new taxon is dedicated to Madina Ismailova, who collected the most part of the type series.

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**M.A. Lazarev**

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**Figs 1-2. *Agapanthia dahli rubenyani* ssp. n.**

1 – male, holotype, Armenia, above Shvanidzor, 39°13'N, 46°22'44"E, 1600 m., 5-6.5.2013, A.Rubenyany leg.; 2 – female, same locality.

**Figs 3-4. *Agapanthia dahli ismailovae* ssp. n.**

3 - male, holotype, Dagestan, Rutul env., 24.6.2001, M. Ismailova leg.; 4 – female, same locality.

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**Первая находка *Cortodera transcaspica* Plavilstshikov, 1936  
(Coleoptera: Cerambycidae) в Талышских горах**

**А.И. Мирошников**

Сочинский национальный парк  
354002, Краснодарский край, Сочи, ул. Московская, 21  
Sochi National Park  
Moskovskaya str., 21, Sochi, 354002 Russia  
e-mail: miroshnikov-ai@yandex.ru

**Ключевые слова:** Coleoptera, Cerambycidae, *Cortodera transcaspica* Plavilstshikov, 1936, новая находка, Талышские горы.

**Key words:** Coleoptera, Cerambycidae, *Cortodera transcaspica* Plavilstshikov, 1936, new record, Talysh Mountains.

**Резюме:** Приведена первая находка *Cortodera transcaspica* Plavilstshikov, 1936 в Талышских горах, связывающая кавказскую часть ареала этого вида с эльбурсским фрагментом в Иране. Отмечено, что разделение *C. transcaspica* на подвиды некоторыми авторами является сомнительным. Предполагается ошибочность сведений о распространении этого вида в Афганистане (Özdikmen, 2003).

**Abstract:** The first record of *Cortodera transcaspica* Plavilstshikov, 1936 in the Talysh Mountains is presented. It connects the Caucasian part of this species' distribution area to the Elburs fragment in Iran. It is noted that the division of *C. transcaspica* into subspecies by some authors is doubtful. The presence of this species in Afghanistan (Özdikmen, 2003) seems to be wrong.

**[Miroshnikov A.I.]** The first record of *Cortodera transcaspica* Plavilstshikov, 1936 (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae) in the Talysh Mountains]

**ВВЕДЕНИЕ**

Во время экспедиционных исследований, проведенных в мае 2012 года в Талышских горах, мной была обнаружена серия жуков *Cortodera transcaspica* Plavilstshikov, 1936. Эта находка и положена в основу настоящего сообщения.

*Cortodera transcaspica* Plavilstshikov, 1936

(Рис. 1-4)

Местонахождения *C. transcaspica* на Кавказе до сих пор были известны лишь в Армении и на сопредельной территории Азербайджана в Нахичеванской АР (Данилевский, Мирошников, 1985; Danilevsky, 1992; Мирошников, 2011, 2012). Обнаружение этого вида в Талышских горах существенно расширяет кавказскую часть его ареала, по сути, связывая ее с эльбурсским фрагментом в северном Иране.

Данная находка представляет серьезный интерес и в другом отношении. *C. transcaspica* на значительной части своего ареала характеризуется партеногенезом, а самцы этого вида (по личному сообщению М.Л. Данилевского, изучавшего самцов из северного Ирана в коллекции К. Хольцшуха (С. Holzschuh, Villach) достоверно известны пока только из Эльбурса. Дальнейшее исследование талышской популяции (в которой еще не удалось выявить самцов) возможно позволит уточнить распространение обоеполой формы *C. transcaspica* и получить сведения о ее особенностях в целом. Кроме того, детальное изучение этой популяции может оказаться очень полезным при решении проблем внутривидовой таксономии *C. transcaspica*, которая в настоящее время является, на мой взгляд, весьма спорной. Данилевский (Danilevsky, 2012), отмечая сильную индивидуальную изменчивость рассматриваемого вида, в том числе внутри одних и тех же популяций, тем не менее, разделяет его на три подвида. Я пока не нахожу достаточных оснований для такой трактовки и поддерживаю прежнее мнение названного автора (Danilevsky, 1992).

Все три самки (рис. 1-3), собранные мной в Диабарской котловине, не имеют существенных отличий как от экземпляров из Копетдага и Эльбурса (рис. 4), так и от экземпляров из Южного Закавказья (сравнительный материал подробно указан в недавно опубликованных работах: Мирошников, 2011, 2012). Длина их тела 7.6–8.7 мм. У одной из самок (рис. 3), в сравнение с двумя другими (рис. 1-2), наблюдаются наименьшие размеры тела, более широкая переднеспинка, преимущественно более



крупная и более редкая пунктировка на ее диске, а также более крупная пунктировка надкрылий. Однако эти отличия, на мой взгляд, в очередной раз свидетельствуют о явной индивидуальной изменчивости рассматриваемого вида.

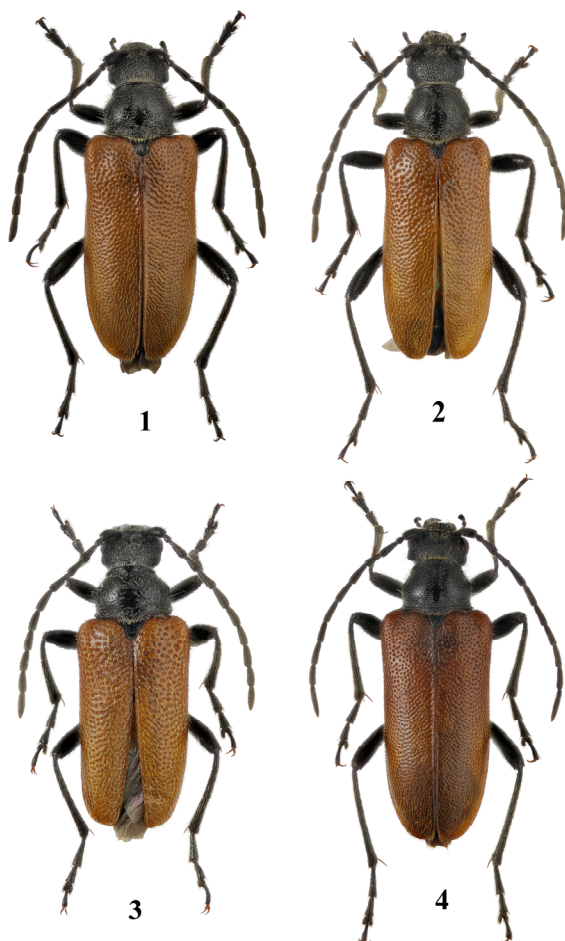
Указание *C. transcaspica* для Афганистана (Özdikmen, 2003) очень сомнительно.

**Материал.** 3 ♀, Азербайджан, Лерикский район, окр. с. Госмальян, 1630–1700 м н.у.м., 38°38'N / 48°22'E, 18.-19.05.2012, на цветах зонтичных, А.И. Мирошников. Все экземпляры хранятся в коллекции автора (Краснодар).

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**Рис. 1-4.** *Cortodera transcaspica* Plavilstshikov, 1936, самка:  
1-3: Азербайджан, Лерикский район, Госмалян; 4: Иран, провинция  
Гилян, Рудбар.

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**Разделение рода *Oxymirus* Mulsant, 1863  
(Coleoptera: Cerambycidae) на подроды**

**А.И. Мирошников**

Сочинский национальный парк  
354002, Краснодарский край, Сочи, ул. Московская, 21  
Sochi National Park  
Moskovskaya str., 21, Sochi, 354002 Russia; e-mail: miroshnikov-ai@yandex.ru

**Ключевые слова:** Coleoptera, Cerambycidae, Oxymirini, *Oxymirus*, таксономия, новый подрод.

**Key words:** Coleoptera, Cerambycidae, Oxymirini, *Oxymirus*, taxonomy, new subgenus.

**Резюме:** Палеарктический род *Oxymirus* Mulsant, 1863 на основании строения имаго разделен на два подрода. Установлен новый подрод *Neoxymirus subgen.n.* для *O. mirabilis* (Motschulsky, 1838). Подтверждена необоснованность включения этого вида по личиночным признаками в неарктический род *Anthophylax* LeConte, 1850 (Švácha, 1989), ранее высказанная некоторыми исследователями (Catalogue..., 2010). Отмечено, что отдельные своеобразные признаки нового подрода вероятно могут быть использованы в сравнительном плане при уточнении систематического положения других групп, в частности, ориентального рода *Capnolymma* Pascoe, 1858. Указано на сомнительность сведений о распространении *O. cursor* (Linnaeus, 1758) в китайской провинции Шаньси (Catalogue..., 2010) и на северо-востоке Анатолии (Turgut et al., 2010; Özdikmen, 2011).

**Abstract:** Based of the structure of the imago, the Palaearctic genus *Oxymirus* Mulsant, 1863 is divided into two subgenera. A new subgenus, *Neoxymirus subgen.n.*, is erected for *O. mirabilis* (Motschulsky, 1838). Inclusion of this species on the basis of larval characters into the Nearctic genus *Anthophylax* LeConte, 1850, as done by Švácha (1989), is reconfirmed to be wrong, following some other authors (Catalogue..., 2010). It is noted that some peculiar characters of the new subgenus can prove useful for comparative purposes for refining the systematic position of some other groups, in particular the Oriental genus *Capnolymma* Pascoe, 1858. Records of *O. cursor* (Linnaeus, 1758) in Shanxi Province, China (Catalogue..., 2010) and in northeastern Anatolia (Turgut et al., 2010; Özdikmen, 2011) are considered as dubious.

[Miroshnikov A.I. Division of the genus *Oxymirus* Mulsant, 1863 (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae) into subgenera]

## ВВЕДЕНИЕ

Род *Oxymirus* Mulsant, 1863 включает два вида: *O. cursor* (Linnaeus, 1758), населяющий большую часть Европы и Западную Сибирь по крайней мере до Алтая, и *O. mirabilis* (Motschulsky, 1838), распространенный на Кавказе, в северной Анатолии и северном Иране (Эльбурсе).

Принадлежность обоих видов к настоящему роду поддерживают многие современные исследователи. Вместе с тем о систематическом положении *O. mirabilis* имеется и другое мнение. По личиночным признакам этот вид отнесен к неарктическому роду *Anthophylax* LeConte, 1850 (Švácha, 1989). Но недавно была показана неубедительность такого взгляда (Catalogue..., 2010). С одной стороны, мне представляется также весьма спорным включение *O. mirabilis* в состав указанного рода. Однако, с другой стороны, вполне очевидна обособленность этого вида, по меньшей мере в самом роде *Oxymirus*.

На основании результатов детального анализа морфологии имаго *O. cursor* и *O. mirabilis* ниже предлагается разделение рода *Oxymirus* на два подрода, один из которых устанавливается как новый для *O. mirabilis*.

### Род *Oxymirus* Mulsant, 1863

Типовой вид *Cerambyx cursor* Linnaeus, 1758.

### Подрод *Oxymirus* Mulsant, 1863

Типовой вид *Cerambyx cursor* Linnaeus, 1758.

### *Oxymirus (Oxymirus) cursor* (Linnaeus, 1758)

(Рис. 1-2, 5-6)

**Замечания.** Восточная граница ареала этого вида нуждается в уточнении. Указание его для китайской провинции Шаньси (Catalogue..., 2010) сомнительно. Очень странной

представляется находка *O. (O.) cursor* на северо-востоке Анатолии (Turgut et al., 2010: “Artvin prov., Hatila forest”; Özdikmen, 2011).

### Подрод *Neoxymirus* Miroshnikov subgen. n.

Типовой вид *Toxotus mirabilis* Motschulsky, 1838.

**Диагноз.** Новый подрод отличается от *Oxymirus* s. str. менее коренастым телом (рис. 3-4), более развитой головой, особенно по отношению к переднегруди (у *Neoxymirus* **subgen. n.** ширина головы на уровне глаз уже переднеспинки на уровне боковых бугров у самца не более чем в 1.2 раза, у самки примерно в 1.3 раза; у номинативного подрода – соответственно у самца более чем в 1.4 раза, у самки почти в 1.7 раза), длинными висками, но более короткими щеками, гораздо слабее выраженной срединной бороздкой между усиковыми бугорками и позади них, менее резкими буграми на диске переднеспинки, сглаженной скульптурой между ними, отсутствием на надкрыльях продольных ребер, формой вершины надкрылий и некоторыми другими признаками, характерными для обоих полов. У самца *Neoxymirus* **subgen. n.**, в отличие от самца *Oxymirus* s. str., последний (видимый) стернит расположен почти в одной плоскости с предыдущим стернитом (рис. 7), на нем отсутствует мощный продольный киль (имеющийся у *Oxymirus* s. str.; рис. 6), вместе с тем киль на заднегруди, как правило, более резкий, а бугорок на отростке среднегруди с сильно развитым килевидным, прямоугольным спереди выступом. Кроме того, самец нового подрода обладает несколько иным строением вершины средней голени, в том числе, заметно более развитым отростком (рис. 8), чем у номинативного подрода. Весьма любопытной особенностью самца *Neoxymirus* **subgen. n.** является наличие на коготковом членике передней и средней лапок зубцеобразного выступа (рис. 9-10), напоминающего таковой у некоторых других групп (см. замечания ниже), но отсутствующего у *Oxymirus* s. str.

**Описание.** Длина тела 14–25 мм. Голова с сильно поперечным лбом и умеренно развитыми усиковыми бугорками; виски явно

длиннее щек; усики самца заметно заходят за вершину надкрылий, у самки достигают их последней четверти.

Переднеспинка на основании у самца явно, у самки гораздо шире, чем на вершине, и здесь с очень резкой перетяжкой; боковые бугры хорошо развиты; бугры на диске обычно более выражены у самца (самка *Oxymirus* s. str., наоборот, с более резкими буграми на диске, чем у самца).

Надкрылья умеренно сужены к вершине, в длину больше, чем на основании в ширину у самца в 2.4–2.6 раза, у самки обычно не более, чем в 2.25 раза; в микробугристой, отчасти морщинистой скульптуре, с мелкой в той или иной степени густой и более крупной, но преимущественно редкой пунктировкой; на вершине с закругленным наружным углом и тупым или узко закругленным шовным углом.

Отросток среднегруди у самки с гораздо менее развитым килевидным выступом, чем у самца; срединный киль на заднегруди самца обычно очень резкий.

Самец с вертикальным пигидием (как у *Oxymirus* s. str.), но его последний (видимый) стернит обычного строения, лишь с хорошо развитой, иногда явно треугольной вырезкой на вершине; брюшко самки в целом устроено обычно (как у *Oxymirus* s. str.).

Средняя голень самца снизу у вершины с длинным языковидным отростком, сросленным с основанием обеих шпор, направленным косо вперед и упирающимся в очень густую щетку (рис. 8); коготковый членик самца с латеральным зубцеобразным выступом у вершины, причем на передней лапке с внутренней стороны (рис. 9), а на средней лапке снаружи (рис. 10); коготковый членик задней лапки самца (рис. 11) и всех лапок самки обычного строения, без выступа.

**Замечания.** В настоящей работе не представляется возможным детально обсудить особенности строения личинок родов *Oxymirus* и *Anthophylax* в связи с отсутствием в моем распоряжении личинок последнего рода. Однако, судя по строению имаго представителей этих родов и весьма напоминающего *Anthophylax* также неарктического рода *Neanthophylax* Linsley et Chemsak, 1972, *Neoxymirus* **subgen. n.**, на мой взгляд, гораздо более сходен с *Oxymirus* s. str., чем с

обоими названными родами.

Отдельные своеобразные признаки нового подрода вероятно могут быть использованы в сравнительном плане при разработке систематики некоторых других групп. В данном случае речь идет об особенностях строения коготкового членика самца *Neoxymirus subgen. n.*, снабженного упомянутым выше выступом, наблюдающимся с той или иной степенью сходства у различных таксонов. К ним относятся, в частности, представители целого ряда мадагаскарских родов (*Mastododera* J. Thomson, 1857 *Artelida* J. Thomson, 1864, *Logisticus* Waterhouse, 1878, *Toxitiades* Fairmaire, 1893, *Phitryonus* Fairmaire, 1903, *Tsivoka* Villiers, 1982 и других), единственный вид описываемого мной нового индокитайского рода (напоминающего *Logisticus*!) из подсемейства Apatophyseinae, а также отдельные виды ориентального рода *Capnolymma* Pascoe, 1858, систематическое положение которого до сих пор остается неясным. Таксономическое значение указанного признака не изучено, но очевидно он должен учитываться (наряду с другими признаками) при уточнении систематического положения рода *Capnolymma*. Решение перенести этот род из подсемейства Lepturinae в подсемейство Dorcasominae (состав которого, как и его филогенетические связи с подсемейством Apatophyseinae, сами по себе весьма спорны), принятое некоторыми исследователями (Özdikmen, 2008; <http://lully.snv.jussieu.fr/titan/...>; <http://www.prioninae.org/...> и др.), является, на мой взгляд, преждевременным и необоснованным.

***Oxymirus (Neoxymirus subgen. n.) mirabilis (Motschulsky, 1838)***

(Рис. 3-4, 7-11)

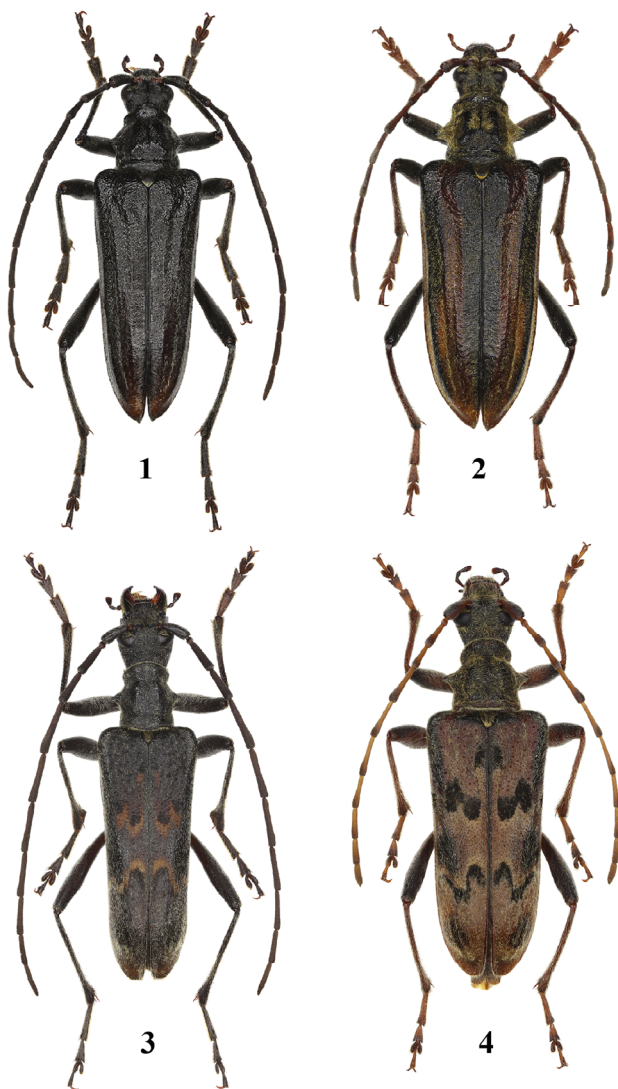
В моей недавно опубликованной статье «Исправления и уточнения к «Каталогу палеарктических жесткокрылых (Catalogue of Palaearctic Coleoptera. Stenstrup, 2010)». Часть 2» (Мирошников, 2013) допущены опечатки в двух названиях на с. 11, 12, 22 и 23. Вместо “*alrina*” (*Amarysius altajensis* “*alrina*”) и “*alrinia*” (*Amarysius altajensis* “*alrinia*”) следует читать *allrina* и *allrinia*.

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**Рис. 1-4.** *Oxymirus* Mulsant, 1863.

1-2. *O. (Oxymirus) cursor* (Linnaeus, 1758): 1 - самец; 2 - самка; 3-4. *O. (Neoxymirus subgen. n.) mirabilis* (Motschulsky, 1838): 3 - самец; 4 - самка.



**Рис. 5-11.** *Oxymeris* Mulsant, 1863, самец:

5-6. *O. (Oxymeris) cursor* (Linnaeus, 1758): 5 - вершина брюшка, вид сбоку; 6 - последний (видимый) стернит; 7-11. *O. (Neoxymeris subgen. n.) mirabilis* (Motschulsky, 1838): 7 - вершина брюшка, вид сбоку; 8 - вершина средней (левой) голени; 9-11. Последние членики левых лапок: 9 - передней; 10 - средней; 11 - задней.

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**Results of the Czech entomological expedition to Iran (2009 - 2010)  
(Coleoptera: Cerambycidae)**

**R. Ambrus<sup>1</sup>, W. Grosser<sup>2</sup>**

<sup>1</sup> Trnkovo nám. 1112/1, CZ-152 00 Prague 5, Czech Republic  
e-mail: ambrus@centrum.cz

<sup>2</sup> U Střelnice 17, CZ-746 01 Opava, Czech Republic  
e-mail: walterg@atlas.cz

**Key words:** Coleoptera, Cerambycidae, faunistics, biology, host plants, Iran, Palaearctic region.

**Abstract:** A total of 64 Cerambycidae species were recorded during entomological survey of Iran in May/June 2009 and June 2010. The authors presented distribution range of each species, new faunistic and some biological data. The host plant and some biological data for *Purpuricenus robusticollis* Pic, 1905 are given for the first time.

## **INTRODUCTION**

The longhorn beetle fauna of Iran has been studied intensively over the past several decades, but is still poorly known.

The paper presents results of the Czech entomological expedition to Iran in May, June 2009 and June 2010. During this expedition were visited many interesting locations in Iran, mainly along Caspian Sea and in the central Zagros mountain range in provinces Lorestan southwards to Fars. An entomological survey was also conducted in province Kerman located in the south-east of Iran.

A total of 64 Cerambycidae species and subspecies were recorded by Czech entomological expedition, including three newly described species: *Molorchus grosseri* Voříšek 2012, *Chlorophorus goletanicus* Voříšek, 2012 and *Semiangusta ambrusi* Danilevsky 2012.

In this paper is presented distribution range of each species, new faunistic and some biological data, established on the basis of our observations.

## **MATERIAL AND METHODS**

The beetles were collected individually, using generally known methods such as beating, sweeping, individual collecting on wood, flower and leaves and used UV light. Much attention has been paid to larvae collecting. Usually, the larvae were allowed to develop in the original substrate.

The adults were determined by Mikhail Leontievitch Danilevsky (Moscow, Russia), Jiří Voříšek (Jirkov, Czech Republic), Tomáš Tichý (Opava, Czech Republic) and by the authors.

### Abbreviations:

FČ – František Černý, Osečná, CZ

RA - Richard Ambrus, Prague, CZ

WG - Walter Grosser, Opava, CZ

**RESULTS**

**Family CERAMBYCIDAE**

**Subfamily Parandrinae**

**Tribe Parandriini**

**1) *Parandra (Archandra) caspia* Ménétríés, 1832**

**Material:** Iran, Mazandaran prov., 20 km S Amol, 36.30N 52.36E, 361 m, 9. 6. 2009, 1 adult attracted by light (WG).

**Distribution:** Palaearctic Region: Asia (Azerbaijan, Iran).

**Subfamily Prioninae**

**Tribe Remphanini**

**2) *Rhaesus serricollis* (Motschulsky, 1838)**

**Material:** Iran, Golestan prov., Golestan NP, Daland near Aliábád, 36.94N 54.96E, 120 m, 13. 6. 2010, 1 adult attracted by light (WG).

**Distribution:** Palaearctic Region: Europe (Albania, Bulgaria, Greece, Macedonia, Montenegro, Russia: South of European Russia and Russian Caucasus, Serbia, Turkey), Asia (Armenia, Azerbaijan, Cyprus, Georgia, Iran, Israel, Lebanon, Syria, Turkey), North Africa (Egypt).

**Tribe Aegosomatini**

**3) *Aegosoma scabricorne* (Scopoli, 1763)**

**Material:** Iran, Gilan prov., Tutkaban near Roodbar, 36.83N 49.66E, 959 m, 5. 6. 2010, 1 adult sitting on a plane tree (*Platanus sp.*) stump (WG); Iran, Golestan prov., 5 km S Azád Shahr, 37.07N 55.27E, 300 m, 10. - 11. 6. 2010, 1 adult sitting on a plane tree (*Platanus sp.*) stump (WG); Iran, Golestan prov., Golestan NP, Daland near Aliábád, 36.94N 54.96E, 120 m, 13. 6. 2010, 1 adult sitting on an oak (*Quercus sp.*) stump (WG).

**Distribution:** Palaearctic Region: Europe (Albania, Austria, Belarus, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Macedonia, ?Moldova, Montenegro, Romania, Russia: South of European Russia and Russian Caucasus, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Switzerland, The Netherlands, Turkey, Ukraine), Asia (Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Iran, Lebanon, Syria, Turkey).

**Tribe Prionini**

**4) *Prionus coriarius* (Linnaeus, 1758)**

**Material:** Iran, Gilan prov., Tutkabon near Roodbar, 36.83N 49.66E, 959 m, 5. 6. 2010, 2 adults attracted by light (WG).

**Distribution:** Palaearctic Region: Europe (Albania, Austria, Belarus, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Great Britain, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Macedonia, Moldova, Montenegro, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russia: European Russia and Russian Caucasus, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Switzerland, Sweden, The Netherlands, Turkey, Ukraine), Asia (Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Iran, ?Kazakhstan, Russia: West Siberia, Syria, Turkey), North Africa (Algeria, Tunisia).

**5) *Mesoprionus persicus* (Redtenbacher, 1850)**

**Material:** Iran, Fars prov., Dalin, 35 km NW Shiraz, 29.98N 52.17E, 1080 m, 8. 6. 2010, 1 adult attracted by light (WG).

**Distribution:** Palaearctic Region: Asia (Iran, Iraq, Turkey)

**Subfamily Lepturinae**

**Tribe Rhagiini**

**6) *Cortodera pseudomophlus* Reitter, 1889**

**Material:** Iran, Kohgiluyeh and Boyer Ahmad prov., Sisakht env., 30.93N 51.46E, 2194 m, 27. 5. 2009, 1 adult on flowers of *Lepidium sp.* (FČ); Iran, Azerbaijan e Garbi prov., Serou, 37.71N 44.62E, 1650 m, 28. - 30. 5. 2010, 2 adults on flowers of *Lepidium sp.* (WG); Iran, Lorestan prov., Tootmashour, 33.41N 48.90E, 1995 m, 31. 5. 2010, 2 adults on flowers of *Anthemis sp.* (WG); Iran, Esfahan prov., 40 km SE Aligudarz, Nowghan env., 2254 m, 31. 5. 2010, 1 adult on flowers of *Anthemis sp.* (WG).

**Distribution:** Palaearctic Region: Asia (Armenia, Azerbaijan, Iran, Turkmenistan).

**7) *Cortodera syriaca ssp. ?syriaca* Pic, 1901**

**Material:** Iran, Lorestan, 17 km SW Dorud, Tut village env., 1995 m, 3. 6. 2009, 1 adult, by sweeping of vegetation (RA).

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**Distribution:** Palaearctic Region: Asia (Armenia, Azerbaijan, Iran, Lebanon, Syria, Turkey).

### **8) *Cortodera transcaspica ssp. persica* Plavilstshikov, 1936**

**Material:** Iran, Kohgiluyeh and Boyer Ahmad prov., Kuh Gol, Sisakht env., 30.84N 51.53E, 2498 m, 27. - 28. 5. 2009, 2 adults on flowers of *Anthemis sp.* (WG); Iran, Esfahan prov., 40 km SE Aligudarz, Nowghan env., 2254 m, 31. 5 - 1. 6. 2009, 3 adults on flowers of *Anthemis sp.* (WG); Iran, Mazandaran prov., Damavand Mts. env., 1400 – 2500 m, 10. 6. 2009, 5 adults on flowers of *Tragopogon sp.* (WG).

**Distribution:** Palaearctic Region: Asia (Iran).

## **Tribe Lepturini**

### **9) *Vadonia bicolor* (Redtenbacher, 1850)**

**Material:** Iran, Fars prov., 28 km SE Yasuj, 2 365 m, 30.48N 51.65E, 29. 5. 2009, 2 adults on flowers of *Onopordum sp.* (RA, WG); Iran, Fars prov., Komehr env., 30.47N 51.86E, 2376 m, 30. 5. 2009, 1 adult on flowers of *Apiaceae* (FČ).

**Distribution:** Palaearctic Region: Asia (Azerbaijan, Iran, Turkey).

### **10) *Anoplodera rufipes ssp. astrabadensis* Pic, 1900**

**Material:** Iran, Gilan prov., Tutkabon near Roodbar, 36.83N 49.66E, 959 m, 5. 6. 2009, 2 adults on flowers of *Apiaceae* (FČ, WG); Iran, Mazandaran prov., Damavand Mountain env., 1400 – 2500 m, 10. 6. 2009, 1 adult on flowers of *Apiaceae* (RA).

**Distribution:** Palaearctic Region: Asia (Azerbaijan, Iran)

### **11) *Stictoleptura rufa ssp. rubromarginata* (Plavilstshikov, 1932)**

**Material:** Iran, Lorestan, 17 km SW Dorud, Tut village env., 1995 m, 3. 6. 2009, 1 adult on a flowering shrub (*Paliurus spina-christi*), (RA).

**Distribution:** Palaearctic Region: Asia (Iran, Iraq, Turkey)

### **12) *Stictoleptura scutellata ssp. miroshnikovi* Danilevsky, 2012**

**Material:** Iran, Mazandaran prov., 20 km S Amol, 36.30N 52.36E, 361 m, 9. 6. 2009, 2 adults on flowers of *Apiaceae* (FČ, WG); Iran, Golestan prov.,

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5 km S Azád Shahr, 37.07N 55.27E, 300 m, 10. - 11. 6. 2010, 1 adult on flowers of *Apiaceae* (WG); Iran, Golestan prov., Golestan NP, 45 km E Minudasht, 37.36N 55.93E, 960 m, 11. 6. 2010, 3 adults on flowers of *Apiaceae* (WG).

**Distribution:** Palaearctic Region: Asia (Azerbaijan, Iran).

**13) *Stictoleptura tonsa* (K. Daniel et J. Daniel, 1891)**

**Material:** Iran, Gilan prov., Tutkaban env., 959 m, 5. 6. 2009, 12 adults on flowers of *Apiaceae* (FČ, RA, WG); Iran, Golestan prov., Golestan NP, 45 km E Minudasht, 37.36N 55.93E, 960 m, 7. 6. 2009, 2 adults on flowers of *Apiaceae* (WG); Iran, Golestan prov., Golestan NP, 60 km E Minudasht, 37.36N 55.93E, 460 m, 7. 6. 2009, 3 adults on flowers of *Rubus sp.* (RA, WG); Iran, Golestan prov., Golestan NP, 10 km SW Minudasht, 37.17N 55.33E, 246 m, 8. 6. 2009, 5 adults on flowers of *Apiaceae*, 2 adults on flowers of *Rubus sp.* (FČ, RA, WG); Iran, Golestan prov., Golestan NP, 45 km E Minudasht, 37.36N 55.93E, 960 m, 11. 6. 2010, 2 adults on flowers of *Apiaceae* (WG); Iran, Tehran prov., 10 km N Gachsar, 36.09N 51.18E, 2800 m, 15. 6. 2010, 2 adults on flowers of *Apiaceae* (WG).

**Distribution:** Palaearctic Region: Europe (Russia: South of European Russia and Russian Caucasus, Ukraine), Asia (Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Iran, Turkey).

**14) *Rutpela inermis* (K. Daniel et J. Daniel, 1891)**

**Material:** Iran, Gilan prov., Tutkaban near Roodbar, 36.83N 49.66E, 959 m, 5. 6. 2010, 5 adults attracted by light (WG).

**Distribution:** Palaearctic Region: Asia (Azerbaijan, Iran, Turkmenistan).

**Subfamily Cerambycinae  
Tribe Cerambycini**

**15) *Cerambyx cerdo* ?ssp. *acuminatus* Motschulsky, 1852**

**Material:** Iran, Gilan prov., Tutkaban env., 959 m, 5. 6. 2009, 2 adults sitting on an oak (*Quercus sp.*) trunk (RA, WG).

**Distribution:** Palaearctic Region: Europe (Russia: South of European Russia and Russian Caucasus, Ukraine), Asia (Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Syria, Turkey).



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**16) *Cerambyx (Microcerambyx) elbursi* Jureček, 1924**

**Material:** Iran, Gilan prov., Tutkabon env., 959 m, 5. 6. 2009, 10 adults on flowers of *Rubus* sp. (FČ, RA, WG).

**Distribution:** Palaearctic Region: Asia (Iran).

**17) *Cerambyx (Microcerambyx) multiplicatus* Motschulsky, 1857**

**Material:** Iran, Golestan prov., Golestan NP, 45 km E Minudasht, 37.36N 55.93E, 960 m, 7. 6. 2009, 1 adult on flowers of *Rubus* sp. (WG); Iran, Golestan prov., Golestan NP, 45 km E Minudasht, 37.36N 55.93E, 960 m, 11. 6. 2010, 1 adult on flowers of *Rubus* sp. (WG).

**Distribution:** Palaearctic Region: Asia (Azerbaijan, Iran).

**18) *Aeolesthes sarta* Solsky, 1781**

**Material:** Iran, Semnan prov., 10 km W Damghan, 36.06N 54.17E, 1200 m, 10. 6. 2010, 1 adult beaten from living branches of *Morus* sp. (WG).

**Distribution:** Palaearctic Region: Asia (Afghanistan, China: Tibet, Iran, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Pakistan, Tadzhikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan).

**19) *Xenopachys matthiesseni* Reitter, 1907**

**Material:** Iran, Kerman prov., Gebal Barez Mts., Deh Bakri, 29.08N 57.91E, 2300 m, 2.- 3. 6. 2010, 2 adults attracted by light (WG).

**Distribution:** Palaearctic Region: Asia (Iran, Turkmenistan).

**Tribe Purpuricenini**

**20) *Purpuricenus deyrollei* Thomson, 1867**

**Material:** Iran, Golestan prov., 10 km NE Minudasht, Galikesh env., 309 m, 7. 6. 2009, 1 adult on flowers of *Onopordum* sp. (WG); Iran, Golestan prov., 10 km SW Minudasht, 246 m, 8. 6. 2009, 1 adult on a flowering shrub (*Paliurus spina-christi*), (RA).

**Distribution:** Palaearctic Region: Asia (Iran, Turkmenistan).

**21) *Purpuricenus kaehleri* ssp. *menetriesi* Motschulsky, 1845**

**Material:** Iran, Golestan prov., 10 km NE Minudasht, Galikesh env., 309 m, 7. 6. 2009, 22 adults on flowers of *Onopordum* sp. (FČ, RA, WG); Iran, Golestan prov., 10 km SW Minudasht, 246 m, 8. 6. 2009, 55 adults on a flowering shrubs (*Paliurus spina-christi*) and on flowers of *Onopordum* sp., ex larva from living branches of *Paliurus spina-christi* - 2 adults emerged from 24. 7. to 28. 7. 2009 (FČ, RA, WG).

**Distribution:** Palaearctic Region: Europe (Russia: Russian Caucasus), Asia (Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Iran, Turkey).

**22) *Purpuricenus nanus* Semenov, 1907**

**Material:** Iran, Esfahan prov., 40 km SE Aligudarz, Nowghan env., 2254 m, 1. 6. 2009, 1 adult in flight (RA).

**Distribution:** Palaearctic Region: Asia (Iran).

**23) *Purpuricenus robusticollis* Pic, 1905**

**Material:** Iran, Esfahan prov., 40 km SE Aligudarz, Nowghan env., 2254 m, 1. 6. 2009, 57 adults on *Centaurea behen*, 8 adults on *Cousinia silyboides* Jaub. & Spach, several adults in pupal cells and larvae found underground, on the roots of this plant (FČ, RA, WG); Iran, Lorestan, 17 km SW Dorud, Tut village env., 1995 m, 3. 6. 2009, 11 adults on *Centaurea behen* (FČ, RA); Iran, Esfahan prov., 40 km SE Aligudarz, Nowghan env., 2254 m, 31. 5. 2010, 2 adults on *Centaurea behen* (WG); Iran, Lorestan prov., Tootmashour, 33.41N 48.90E, 1995 m, 31. 5. 2010, 3 adults on *Centaurea behen* (WG).

**Distribution:** Palaearctic Region: Asia (Iran).

*Purpuricenus robusticollis* is species endemic to Iran. Distribution of this species in Iran is poorly known, most of the known specimens were collected in the provinces Lorestan, Esfahan and Fars.

This species is local but a typical representative of steppe and forest steppe region, in relatively high altitude. The most of our specimens of *P. robusticollis* were collected on *Centaurea behen* L. (Asteraceae) or flying around this plant. The beetles were sitting or mating especially on buds, only a few pieces were sitting on leaves of this plant.

About 8 adults from the province Esfahan, 40 km SE Aligudarz, Nowghan env., were collected on leaves and on stems of *Cousinia silyboides* Jaub. & Spach (Asteraceae, Cardueae (= Cynareae), *Cousinia*

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*section Cynaroideae*). Several adults were founded in earthen pupal cells in the soil on the roots of this plant. The pupal cells are vertical or slope toward the soil surface and are laid at a depth of 10-15 cm. The larvae live in the soil and feed principally on the roots and underground stems of this plant.

*Cousinia silyboides* Jaub. & Spach was determined by the Dr. Iraj Mehregan, Assist. Prof., Department of Biology, Science and Research Branch, Azad University, Tehran, Iran.

Adults emerge in spring, especially from the second half of May to early June.

### **24) *Purpuricenus zarudnianus* Semenov, 1903**

**Material:** Iran, Kerman prov., 30 km S Sirjan, 29.13N 55.74E, 1730 m, 6. - 7. 6. 2010, 2 adults on flowers of unknown *Asteraceae* plant (WG).

**Distribution:** Palaearctic Region: Asia (Iran, Pakistan).

### **25) *Calchaenesthes diversicollis* Holzschuh, 1977**

**Material:** Iran, Kohgiluyeh and Boyer Ahmad prov., Sisakht env., 30.83N 51.46E, 2050 m, 27. 5. 2009, 1 adult sitting on a leaf of an oak (*Quercus* sp.), (RA).

**Distribution:** Palaearctic Region: Asia (Iran, Iraq, Turkey).

## **Tribe Callichromatini**

### **26) *Osphranteria coerulescens* ssp. *coerulescens* Redtenbacher, 1850**

**Material:** Iran, Kerman prov., Jupar env., 30.05N 57.12E, 1900 m, 1. 6. 2010, 10 adults on flowers of unknown *Asteraceae* plant (WG); Iran, Kerman prov., Sirch env., 30.19N 57.57E, 1640 m, 2. 6. 2010, 2 adults on flowers of unknown *Asteraceae* plant (WG); Iran, Semnan prov., 10 km W Damghan, 36.06N 54.17E, 1200 m, 10. 6. 2010, 2 adults on flowers of unknown *Asteraceae* plant (WG).

**Distribution:** Palaearctic Region: Asia (Iran, Iraq, Pakistan).

### **27) *Osphranteria sauveolens* Redtenbacher, 1850**

**Material:** Iran, Kerman prov., Gebal Barez Mts., Deh Bakri, 29.08N 57.91E, 2300 m, 2. - 3. 6. 2010, 12 adults on flowers of *Eryngium* sp. (WG); Iran, Kerman prov., 30 km S Sirjan, 29.13N 55.74E, 1730 m, 6. - 7. 6. 2010, 22

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adults on flowers of *Eryngium sp.* (WG).

**Distribution:** Palaearctic Region: Asia (Afghanistan, Iran).

### **Tribe Stenopterini**

#### **28) *Stenopterus rufus ssp. transcaspicus* Lazarev, 2008**

**Material:** Iran, Gilan prov., Tutkabon near Roodbar, 36.83N 49.66E, 959 m, 5. 6. 2009, 15 adults on flowers of *Apiaceae* (FČ, WG); Iran, Golestan prov., Golestan NP, 60 km E Minudasht, 37.36N 55.93E, 460 m, 7. 6. 2009, 70 adults on flowers of *Apiaceae* (FČ, RA, WG); Iran, Mazandaran prov., 20 km S Amol, 36.30N 52.36E, 361 m, 9. 6. 2009, 5 adults on flowers of *Apiaceae* (FČ, RA, WG); Iran, Mazandaran prov., Damavand Mountain env., 1400 – 2500 m, 10. 6. 2009, 15 adults on flowers of *Apiaceae* (FČ, RA, WG); Iran, Golestan prov., Golestan NP, 45 km E Minudasht, 37.36N 55.93E, 960 m, 11. 6. 2010, 3 adults on flowers of *Apiaceae* (WG).

**Distribution:** Palaearctic Region: Asia (Iran, Turkmenistan).

#### **29) *Callimus angulatus ssp. angulatus* (Schränk, 1789)**

**Material:** Iran, Golestan prov., Golestan NP, 10 km SW Minudasht, 37.17N 55.33E, 246 m, 8. 6. 2009, *ex larva* from dead twigs of an oak (*Quercus sp.*) - 8 adults emerged from 15. 3. to 20. 3. 2010, 4 adults emerged from 5. 3. to 10. 3. 2011 and 5 adults emerged 10. 3. 2012 (WG).

**Distribution:** Palaearctic Region: Europe (Albania, Austria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Macedonia, Moldova, Montenegro, Poland, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Spain, Switzerland, Turkey, Ukraine), Asia (Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Iran, Syria, Turkey), North Africa (Algeria, Morocco).

#### **30) *Lampropterus femoratus* (Germar, 1824)**

**Material:** Iran, Lorestan prov., Tootmashour, Goor Kash, 33.41N 48.90E, 1995 m, 2. - 3. 6. 2009, 3 adults on flowers of *Achillea sp.* (WG); Iran, Kohgiluyeh and Boyer Ahmad prov., Zagros Mts., Qarah 8 km, 31.21N 51.31E, 1994 m, 27. 5. 2009, *ex larva* from a dead twig of an oak (*Quercus sp.*) - 1 adult emerged 2. 4. 2010 (WG).

**Distribution:** Palaearctic Region: Europe (Albania, Bulgaria, Greece, Macedonia, Moldova, Montenegro, Romania, Russia: South of European Russia and Russian Caucasus, Serbia, Turkey, Ukraine), Asia (Armenia, Azerbaijan, Cyprus, Georgia, Iran, Israel, Lebanon, Syria, Turkey).

**31) *Callimoxys gracilis* (Brullé, 1832)**

**Material:** Iran, Gilan prov., Tutkabon env., 959 m, 5. 6. 2009, 18 adults on flowers of *Rubus sp.* (FČ, RA, WG); Iran, Golestan prov., Golestan NP, 60 km E Minudasht, 37.36N 55.93E, 460 m, 7. 6. 2009, 1 adult on flowers of *Achillea sp.* (WG); Iran, Mazandaran prov., Damavand Mountain env., 1400 – 2500 m, 10. 6. 2009, 9 adults on flowers of *Apiaceae* (FČ, RA).

**Distribution:** Palaearctic Region: Europe (Bosnia and Hercegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Greece, Hungary, Macedonia, Montenegro, Romania, Russia: South of European Russia and Russian Caucasus, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Turkey, Ukraine), Asia (Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Iran, Turkey, Turkmenistan).

**Tribe Molorchini**

**32) *Molorchus grosseri* Voříšek, 2012**

**Material:** Iran, Boyer Ahmad-o-kuhgiluye prov., Kuh Gol, Sisakht, 30.84N 51.53E, 2498 m, 27. - 28. 5. 2009, 1 adult on flowers of *Tordylium cappadocicum* (WG).

**Distribution:** Palaearctic Region: Asia (Iran).

**Tribe Callidiini**

**33) *Phymatodes (Melasmetus) femoralis ssp. femoralis* (Ménétriés, 1832)**

**Material:** Iran, Gilan prov., Tutkabon env., 959 m, 5. 6. 2009, 14 adults on oak (*Quercus sp.*) logs (FČ, RA, WG).

**Distribution:** Palaearctic Region: Europe (Russia: South of European Russia and Russian Caucasus), Asia (Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Iran).

**Tribe Clytini**

**34) *Plagionotus arcuatus ssp. lugubris* (Ménétriés, 1832)**

**Material:** Iran, Gilan prov., Tutkabon env., 959 m, 5. 6. 2009, 3 adults sitting on oak (*Quercus sp.*) stumps (RA, WG); Iran, Golestan prov., Golestan NP, 45 km E Minudasht, 37.36N 55.93E, 960 m, 11. 6. 2010, 3 adults sitting on oak (*Quercus sp.*) stumps (WG).

**Distribution:** Palaearctic Region: Asia (Armenia, Azerbaijan, Iran,

Turkmenistan).

**35) *Neoplacionotus bobelayei* ssp. *bobelayei* (Brullé, 1832)**

**Material:** Iran, Fars prov., 28 km SE Yasuj, 30.48N 51.65E, 2365 m, 29. 5. 2009, 5 adults on *Malvaceae* sp. (FČ, RA); Iran, Lorestan prov., 10 km SW Dorud, 33.42N 48.99E, 1463 m, 4. 6. 2009, 5 adults on *Malvaceae* sp. (WG); Iran, Golestan prov., Golestan NP, 10 km SW Minudasht, 37.17N 55.33E, 246 m, 8. 6. 2009, 3 adults on *Malvaceae* sp. (FČ).

**Distribution:** Palaearctic Region: Europe (Albania, Bulgaria, Greece, Macedonia, Romania, Russia: South of European Russia and Russian Caucasus, Turkey, Ukraine) Asia (Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Iran, Lebanon, Israel, Jordan, Syria, Turkey, Turkmenistan).

**36) *Echinocerus floralis* (Pallas, 1733)**

**Material:** Iran, Esfahan prov., 40 km SE Aligudarz, Nowghan env., 2254 m, 31. 5 - 1. 6. 2009, 4 adults on flowers of *Apiaceae* (WG); Iran, Esfahan prov., 40 km SE Aligudarz, Nowghan env., 2254 m, 31. 5. 2010, 4 adults on flowers of *Apiaceae* (WG).

**Distribution:** Palaearctic Region: Europe (Albania, Austria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Macedonia, Moldova, Montenegro, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russia: European Russia and Russian Caucasus, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Turkey, Ukraine), Asia (Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, China: Xinjiang, Iran, Israel, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Russia: West Siberia and East Siberia, Tajikistan, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan)

**37) *Chlorophorus goletanicus* Voříšek, 2012**

**Material:** Iran, Golestan prov., Golestan NP, 60 km E Minudasht, 37.36N 55.93E, 460 m, 7. 6. 2009, 15 adults on flowers of different plants: *Achillea* sp., *Allium* sp., *Knautia* sp. and *Apiaceae* (RA, WG); Iran, Golestan prov., Golestan NP, 10 km SW Minudasht, 37.17N 55.33E, 246 m, 8. 6. 2009, 19 adults on flowers of different plants: *Achillea* sp., *Allium* sp., *Knautia* sp. and *Apiaceae* (FČ, WG); Iran, Golestan prov., Golestan NP, 45 km E Minudasht, 37.36N 55.93E, 960 m, 11. 6. 2010, 38 adults on flowers of different plants: *Achillea* sp., *Allium* sp., *Knautia* sp. and *Apiaceae* (WG); Iran, Golestan prov., Golestan NP, 70 km SW Minudasht, 37.26N 55.99E, 1050 m, 12. 6. 2010, 39 adults on flowers of different plants *Achillea* sp.,

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*Allium* sp., *Knautia* sp. and *Apiaceae* (WG).

**Distribution:** Palaearctic Region: Asia (Iran).

**38) *Chlorophorus hircanus* Pic, 1905**

**Material:** Iran, Golestan prov., Golestan NP, 10 km SW Minudasht, 37.17N 55.33E, 246 m, 8. 6. 2009, 1 adult on a flowering shrub (*Paliurus spina-christi*), (WG); Iran, Mazandaran prov., Damavand Mountain env., 1400 – 2500 m, 10. 6. 2009, 2 adults on a flowering shrub (*Paliurus spina-christi*), (RA); Iran, Mazandaran prov., 20 km S Amol, 36.30N 52.36E, 361 m, 10. 6. 2009, 1 adult on a flowering shrub (*Paliurus spina-christi*), (WG).

**Distribution:** Palaearctic Region: Asia (Iran).

**39) *Chlorophorus varius* ssp. *varius* (Müller, 1766)**

**Material:** Iran, Gilan prov., Fuman, 37.20N 49.18E, 201 m, 6. 6. 2009, 1 adult on flowers of *Apiaceae* (WG).

**Distribution:** Palaearctic Region: Europe (Albania, Austria, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, France, Germany, Great Britain, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Macedonia, Malta, Moldova, Montenegro, Poland, Romania, Russia: Centre and South of European Russia and Russian Caucasus, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, The Netherlands, Turkey, Ukraine), Asia (Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Iran, Kazakhstan, Russia: West Siberia, Turkey).

**40) *Turanoclytus ilamensis* ssp. *ilamensis* Holzschuh, 1979**

**Material:** Iran, Azerbaijan e Sharqi prov., Sis, 10 km E Shabestar, 38.26N 45.86E, 1540 m, 19. 6. 2010, 1 adult on a dry twig of a living *Astragalus* sp. (WG).

**Distribution:** Palaearctic Region: Asia (Iran).

**41) *Clytus arietis* ssp. *lederi* Ganglbauer, 1882**

**Material:** Iran, Gilan prov., Tutkabon env., 959 m, 5. 6. 2009, 1 adult on flowers of *Apiaceae* (RA).

**Distribution:** Palaearctic Region: Asia (Azerbaijan, Iran, Turkmenistan).

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**Subfamily Lamiinae**

**Tribe Lamiini**

**42) *Morimus verecundus* (Faldermann, 1836)**

**Material:** Iran, Gilan prov., Tutkabon env., 959 m, 5. 6. 2009, 17 adults on oak (*Quercus sp.*) stumps (RA, WG).

**Distribution:** Palaearctic Region: Europe (Russia: South of European Russia and Russian Caucasus, Ukraine), Asia (Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Iran, Turkey, Turkmenistan).

**Tribe Dorcadionini**

**43) *Dorcadion laeve hyrcanum* Jakovlev, 1900**

**Material:** Iran, Mazandaran prov., Damavand Mountain env., 1400 – 2500 m, 10. 6. 2009, 1 adult on the ground in low vegetation (RA).

**Distribution:** Palaearctic Region: Asia (Iran).

**Tribe Acanthocinini**

**44) *Leiopus femoratus* Fairmaire, 1859**

**Material:** Iran, Mazandaran prov., Damavand Mountain env., 1400 – 2500 m, 10. 6. 2009, 1 adult attracted by light (RA).

**Distribution:** Palaearctic Region: Europe (Belgium, Bulgaria, France, Italy, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Russia: South of European Russia and Russian Caucasus, The Netherlands, Turkey, Ukraine), Asia (Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Iran, Turkey).

**Tribe Phytoeciini**

**45) *Oberea (Amaurostoma) erythrocephala ssp. erythrocephala* (Schrank, 1776)**

**Material:** Iran, Fars prov., 28 km SE Yasuy, 30.48N 51.65E, 2365 m, 29. 5. 2009, 2 adults on *Euphorbia sp.* (FČ, WG).

**Distribution:** Palaearctic Region: Europe (Andorra, Austria, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Macedonia, Moldova, Montenegro, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russia: Centre and



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South of European Russia and Russian Caucasus, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Switzerland, Turkey, Ukraine), Asia (Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Iran, Kazakhstan, Lebanon, Russia: West Siberia).

**46) *Oxyilia argentata ssp. argentata* (Ménétriés, 1832)**

**Material:** Iran, Mazandaran prov., Damavand Mountain env., 1400 – 2500 m, 10. 6. 2009, 10 adults on *Anchusa italica* (FČ, RA, WG).

**Distribution:** Palaearctic Region: Europe (Ukraine), Asia (Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Iran, Turkey).

**47) *Phytoecia (Pilemia) hirsutula ssp. hirsutula* (Frölich, 1793)**

**Material:** Iran, Lorestan, 17 km SW Dorud, Tut village env., 1995 m, 3. 6. 2009, 16 adults on *Phlomis sp.* (RA).

**Distribution:** Palaearctic Region: Europe (Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Greece, Hungary, Macedonia, Moldova, Montenegro, Romania, Russia: South of European Russia and Russian Caucasus, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Ukraine), Asia (Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Iran, Israel, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Lebanon, Russia: West Siberia, Syria, Turkey).

**48) *Phytoecia (Coptosia) compacta* (Ménétriés, 1832)**

**Material:** Iran, Gilan prov., Tutkaban near Roodbar, 36.83N 49.66E, 959 m, 5. 6. 2009, 4 adults sitting on the ground under leaves of *Solenanthus stamineus* (WG); Iran, Mazandaran prov., Damavand Mountain env., 1400 – 2500 m, 10. 6. 2009, 7 adults sitting on the ground under leaves of *Solenanthus stamineus* (FČ, WG).

**Distribution:** Palaearctic Region: Asia (Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Iran, Turkey)

**49) *Phytoecia (Mimocoptosia) luteovittigera* Pic, 1906**

**Material:** Iran, Kohgiluyeh and Boyer Ahmad prov., Kuh Gol, Sisakht env., 30.84N 51.53E, 2498 m, 27. - 28. 5. 2009, 62 adults on stems of flowering *Apiaceae* (FČ, WG); Iran, Fars prov., 28 km SE Yasuj, 2365 m, 30.48N 51.65E, 29. 5. 2009, 9 adults on stems of flowering *Apiaceae* (RA); Iran, Esfahan prov., 40 km SE Aligudarz, Nowghan env., 2254 m, 31. 5 - 1. 6. 2009, 1 adult on a stem of a flowering *Apiaceae* (WG); Iran, Lorestan, 17 km SW Dorud, Tut village env., 1995 m, 3. 6. 2009, 8 adults on stems of

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flowering *Apiaceae* (RA, WG).

**Distribution:** Palaearctic Region: Asia (Iran, Turkey)

**50) *Phytoecia (Helladia) imperialis ssp. dorud* Sama, Rapuzzi et Rejzek, 2007**

**Material:** Iran, Lorestan, 17 km SW Dorud, Tut village env., 1995 m, 3. 6. 2009, 1 adult sitting on the ground under leaf of a *Centaurea imperialis* (RA).

*Helladia imperialis ssp. dorud* Sama, Rapuzzi et Rejzek, 2007 is recorded to be associated with *Centaurea imperialis* Hausskn ex Bornm. (Asteraceae) for the first time. So far, all specimens of *Helladia imperialis dorud* were found only on *Onopordum sp.* (Asteraceae).

**Distribution:** Palaearctic Region: Asia (Iran).

**51) *Phytoecia (Musaria) kurdistan* (Ganglbauer, 1884)**

**Material:** Iran, Fars prov., 28 km SE Yasuj, 30.48N 51.65E, 2365 m, 29. 5. 2009, 1 adult on *Eryngium sp.* (RA); Iran, Fars prov., Komehr env., 30.47N 51.86E, 2380 m, 29. 5. 2009, 68 adults on *Eryngium sp.* (FČ, RA, WG); Iran, Esfahan prov., 40 km SE Aligudarz, Nowghan env., 2254 m, 1. 6. 2009, 9 adults on *Eryngium sp.* (FČ, RA, WG).

**Distribution:** Palaearctic Region: Asia (Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Iran, Iraq, Turkey).

**52) *Phytoecia (Musaria) puncticollis ssp. puncticollis* (Faldermann, 1837)**

**Material:** Iran, Esfahan prov., 40 km SE Aligudarz, Nowghan env., 2254 m, 1. 6. 2009, 4 adults on *Eryngium billardieri* (RA, WG).

**Distribution:** Palaearctic Region: Europe (Russia: South of European Russia and Russian Caucasus), Asia (Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Iran, Turkey).

**53) *Phytoecia (Kalashania) pici* Reitter, 1892**

**Material:** Iran, Esfahan prov., 40 km SE Aligudarz, Nowghan env., 2254 m, 1. 6. 2009, 18 adults on stems of yellow flowering *Achillea sp.* (RA, WG).

**Distribution:** Palaearctic Region: Asia (Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Iran).

**54) *Phytoecia (Phytoecia) centaureae* Sama, Rapuzzi et Rejzek, 2007**

**Material:** Iran, Lorestan, 17 km SW Dorud, Tut village env., 1995 m, 3. 6. 2009, 20 adults sitting or mating on leaves of *Centaurea behen* (FČ, RA, WG).

**Distribution:** Palaearctic Region: Asia (Iran).

**55) *Phytoecia (Phytoecia) pustulata ssp. murina* Marsham, 1869**

**Material:** Iran, Mazandaran prov., Damavand Mts. env., 1400 – 2500 m, 10. 6. 2009, 2 adults on *Achillea sp.* (WG).

**Distribution:** Palaearctic Region: Asia (Armenia, Azerbaijan, Iran).

**56) *Phytoecia (Opsilia) coerulescens spp. coerulescens* (Scopoli, 1763)**

**Material:** Iran, Mazandaran prov., Damavand Mountain env., 1400 – 2500 m, 10. 6. 2009, 2 adults on stalks of *Echium sp.* (RA).

**Distribution:** Palaearctic Region: Europe (Albania, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Macedonia, Moldova, Montenegro, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russia: Central and South of European Russia and Russian Caucasus, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Switzerland, The Netherlands, Turkey, Ukraine), Asia (Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, China: Northeast Territory and Jiangsu, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Lebanon, Russia: West Siberia, Syria, Tadjikistan, Turkey, Uzbekistan), North Africa (Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia).

**57) *Phytoecia (Blepisanis) magnanii* Sama, Rapuzzi et Rejzek, 2007**

**Material:** Iran, Kohgiluyeh and Boyer Ahmad prov., Kuh Gol, Sisakht env., 30.84N 51.53E, 2498 m, 27. - 28. 5. 2009, 1 adult, by sweeping of vegetation (WG).

**Distribution:** Palaearctic Region: Asia (Iran).

**58) *Semiangusta ambrusi* Danilevsky, 2012**

**Material:** Iran, Esfahan prov., 40 km SE Aligudarz, Nowghan env., 2254 m, 1. 6. 2009, 36 adults sitting or mating on leaves of *Centaurea behen* or flying around this plant (FČ, RA, WG); Iran, Lorestan prov., Tootmashour, Goor Kash, 33.41N 48.90E, 1995 m, 2. - 3. 6. 2009, 15 adults sitting or

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mating on leaves of *Centaurea behen* or flying around this plant (FČ, WG).

**Distribution:** Palaearctic Region: Asia (Iran).

**59) *Pygoptosia eugeniae* (Ganglbauer, 1884)**

**Material:** Iran, Lorestan, 17 km SW Dorud, Tut village env., 1995 m, 3. 6. 2009, 92 adults sitting under the basal leaves of *Centaurea behen*, several adults mating on leaves or flying around this plant (FČ, RA, WG); Iran, Lorestan prov., 10 km SW Dorud, 33.42N 48.99E, 1463 m, 4. 6. 2009, 10 adults sitting under the basal leaves of *Centaurea behen* or flying around this plant (FČ, WG).

**Distribution:** Palaearctic Region: Asia (Iran).

**Tribe Agapanthiini**

**60) *Calamobius filum* (Rossi, 1790)**

**Material:** Iran, Kohgiluyeh and Boyer Ahmad prov., 8 km from Qarah, 31.21N 51.31E, 1994 m, 27. 5. 2009, 7 adults, by sweeping of vegetation (FČ, WG); Iran, Fars prov., 28 km SE Yasuy, 30.48N 51.65E, 2365 m, 29. 5. 2009, 10 adults, by sweeping of vegetation (FČ, RA, WG).

**Distribution:** Palaearctic Region: Europe (Albania, Austria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Macedonia, Moldova, Montenegro, Portugal, Romania, Russia: South of European Russia and Russian Caucasus, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Switzerland, Turkey, Ukraine) Asia (Armenia, Azerbaijan, Cyprus, Georgia, Iran, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Syria, Turkey), North Africa (Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia).

**61) *Agapanthia (Synthapsia) kirbyi* (Gyllenhal, 1817)**

**Material:** Iran, Esfahan prov., 40 km SE Aligudarz, Nowghan env., 2254 m, 1. 6. 2009, 3 adults on *Verbascum* sp. (RA, WG).

**Distribution:** Palaearctic Region: Europe (Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, France, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Macedonia, Moldova, Montenegro, Romania, Russia: South of European Russia and Russian Caucasus, Serbia, Slovakia, Spain, Turkey, Ukraine) Asia (Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Iran, Israel, Syria, Turkey, Turkmenistan).

**62) *Agapanthia (Epopetes) angelicae* Reitter, 1898**

**Material:** Iran, Golestan prov., 10 km NE Minudasht, Galikesh env., 309 m, 7. 6. 2009, 3 adults on *Ferula sp.* (FČ, RA); Iran, Golestan prov., 10 km SW Minudasht, 246 m, 8. 6. 2009, 3 adults on *Ferula sp.* (RA); Iran, Mazandaran prov., Damavand Mountain env., 1400 – 2500 m, 10. 6. 2009, 12 adults on *Ferula sp.* (FČ, RA, WG).

**Distribution:** Palaearctic Region: Asia (Iran, Turkmenistan).

**63) *Agapanthia (Epopetes) coeruleipennis* (Frivaldszky, 1878)**

**Material:** Iran, Fars prov., 28 km SE Yasuj, 30.48N 51.65E, 2365 m, 29. 5. 2009, 3 adults on leaves of *Gundelia tournefortii* (RA); Iran, Mazandaran prov., Damavand Mountain env., 1400 – 2500 m, 10. 6. 2009, 3 adults on leaves of *Gundelia tournefortii* (RA).

**Distribution:** Palaearctic Region: Asia (Iran, Syria, Turkey).

**64) *Agapanthia (Epopetes) persica* Semenov, 1893**

**Material:** Iran, Golestan prov., Golestan NP, 60 km E Minudasht, 37.36N 55.93E, 460 m, 7. 6. 2009, 12 adults sitting on different plants: *Ferula sp.*, *Cirsium sp.* and unknown *Asteraceae* plant, several adults by sweeping of vegetation or in flight (FČ, WG); Iran, Golestan prov., 10 km SW Minudasht, 246 m, 8. 6. 2009, 16 adults sitting on different plants: *Ferula sp.*, *Cirsium sp.* and unknown *Asteraceae* plant, several adults by sweeping of vegetation or in flight (FČ, RA, WG); Iran, Golestan prov., Golestan NP, 45 km E Minudasht, 37.36N 55.93E, 960 m, 11. 6. 2010, 4 adults by sweeping of vegetation or in flight (FČ, WG); Iran, Golestan prov., Golestan NP, Gorgan env., 36.82N 54.28E, 62 m, 7. 6. 2010, 1 adult in flight (WG).

**Distribution:** Palaearctic Region: Asia (Iran, ?Turkmenistan).

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**Иванова Екатерина Павловна**

доктор философских наук, профессор философского факультета  
Ph.D., professor of the Faculty of Philosophy

**Методологические аспекты перехода от парадигм обучения  
к парадигме самообразования**

**Е.П. Иванова**

Московский Педагогический Государственный Университет

119991, Москва, ул. Малая Пироговская, д.1

Moscow State Pedagogical University

Malaya Pirogovskaya str. 1, Moscow, 119991 Russia; e-mail:  
info@info.com

**Ключевые слова:** виды парадигм, парадигма обучения, парадигма самообразования, особенности парадигмы профессионального самообразования в вузе, дидактический комплекс самообразования.

**Key words:** kinds of paradigms, training paradigm, self-education paradigm, peculiarity of self-education paradigm at a higher school, didactical complex of selfeducation.

**Резюме:** В статье обосновывается парадигма самообразования в сопоставлении с частными и локальными педагогическими парадигмами. В качестве методологических основ парадигмы самообразования рассматриваются ее историческая преемственность, информационная направленность и реализация в атрибутах обучения.

**Abstract:** The article settles the self-education paradigm in comparison with particular and local pedagogical paradigms. Historical succession, information trend and realization in attributes of training are considered as a methodological basis of self-education paradigm.

[Ivanova E.P. Methodological aspects of transition from training to selfeducation paradigms]

[Текст статьи]

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The sample design of the article:

**Ivanova Ekaterina Pavlovna**

Ph.D., professor of the Faculty of Philosophy

### **Methodological aspects of transition from training to selfeducation paradigms**

**E.P. Ivanova**

Moscow State Pedagogical University

Malaya Pirogovskaya str. 1, Moscow, 119991 Russia

E-mail: info@info.com

**Key words:** kinds of paradigms, training paradigm, self-education paradigm, peculiarity of self-education paradigm at a higher school, didactical complex of selfeducation.

**Abstract:** The article settles the self-education paradigm in comparison with particular and local pedagogical paradigms. Historical succession, information trend and realization in attributes of training are considered as a methodological basis of self-education paradigm.

[Text of article]

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